FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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COMPLETED

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MORE ON STORM DAMAGE TO CROPS, RELIEF MEASURES

Agriculture Ministry Decisions

AU062040Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At a session held today, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry leadership adopted some decisions on accomplishing the Council of Ministers' decisions on compensating for the damage caused by the natural disasters. In this connection, Lencho Denchev, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, stated:

In fulfilling the instructions given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Council of Ministers' decision on compensating for the damage caused by the natural disasters, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry staff considers as a primary task of the ministry, the state economic associations, the administration of the agriculture and food industry and of all agricultural organizations, organizing the efforts of the collectives and of every working person in order to compensate for the damage and promptly and qualitatively harvest the crops.

The main attention connected with the compensation campaign must be focused on sowing not less than 7 million decares of second crops. The care for the crops must be improved so that the average yields are increased. Cattle-breeding production must also be increased. All agricultural production must be promptly purchased and processed.

The fulfillment of these basic tasks is the main concern of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The sowing of such large areas with second crops will be carried out for the first time in Bulgaria. One must know that this has not been caused by the natural disasters alone but also by the need to utilize the land more efficiently and to achieve three crops--one on the irrigated areas and two on the non-irrigated areas.

In order to respond to this need, we primarily had to secure the seeds; we distributed Bulgarian seeds and substantial quantities of seeds received from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

One main condition for obtaining more agricultural production is that there are now more nitric fertilizers and insecticides being delivered to agriculture. A great reserve for increasing yields also is the irrigation campaign, and now the efforts are directed toward maximally utilizing the irrigation techniques. Now there are new, more productive ways of irrigating--of establishing an organization for 24-hour work of utilizing the water in the most rational way.

A most urgent task also is the rapid collecting of straw, [words indistinct] plowing the soil and timely sowing the second crops so that the moisture of the soil can be used to the maximum.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry believes that with the decisive assistance of the okrug party committees and the okrug people's councils we will successfully resolve these difficult and responsible tasks.

Cooperative Union Discusses Aid

AU061114Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of the okrug cooperative unions throughout the country is taking place at the Central Cooperative Union.

Minister Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the "Internal Trade, Tourism and Services" national complex, is taking part in the meeting.

The meeting, chaired by Stoyan Syulemezov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, is discussing the possibilities for broader participation of the cooperative organizations in the struggle to offset the losses from the natural disaster. It is being envisaged to secure an additional purchase of production valued at 12 million leva.

Application of Plenum Decisions

AU051120Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Apply the July Plenum Standards to the Main Tasks of Our Time"]

[Excerpt] Full mobilization of efforts, selfless labor and comprehensive utilization of the internal national economic reserves--these are the chief demands set by the decisions adopted at the BCP Central Committee July plenum. The vital and militant strength of these decisions has always been of decisive importance for the final work results. These motors of the BCP Central Committee July plenum must be put into operation with even greater power, today precisely, when the working people are facing new tasks in connection with the damages suffered by national agricultural sectors as a result of the recent storms and hailstorms and heavy rainfall which hit many of our country's okrugs. The main political and economic task now is to mobilize all efforts in order to make up for the damage caused by making the fullest possible use of the existing reserves within the country, and the reserves available in the non-material spheres of all economic branches. The party organizations and leading economic bodies have been actively engaged in the implementation of these tasks. We must use the July plenum criteria in evaluating the results of this labor campaign, in waging a persevering struggle against the difficulties, and in displaying irreconcilability toward the shortcoming and weaknesses in our work. The main tasks of our time must be resolved by applying the standards of the July plenum.

The July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the implementation of the decisions adopted at this plenum are pursuing a precise and definite goal--namely to implement the tasks outlined by the 11th BCP Congress and to more fully take advantage of the opportunities and assets of the socialist system. These decisions set the correct standards for our time and determine the main trends for the further accelerated development of our socialist society, for the implementation of the great tasks set by the national party conference into practical life.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 6 Jul

AU061103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] "Konstandinos Karamanlis, Greece's prime minister, arrived in Bulgaria today for a friendly and businesslike visit. At Varna Airport, decorated with the two countries' national flags and portraits of Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis, as well as the slogan 'Welcome To Friendly Bulgaria,' the guest was greeted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Todor Stoychev, State Council member, and leaders from the okrug and the city were also at the airport."

"Greece's premier is accompanied by Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs."

The guests were greeted by girls in national costumes and many citizens. A military unit presented honors.

Talks Begin

AU062107Y Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Varna, July 6 (BTA)--This afternoon Mr Zhivkov received the Greek prime minister Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, who had arrived here at Mr Zhivkov's invitation. The two statesmen conversed for about one hour and a half.

The state and opportunities for the further development of bilateral relations of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields were discussed during the talks. Messrs Zhivkov and Karamanlis gave a good appraisal to Bulgaro-Greek r ations, pointing (?out their contribution) to the consolidation of peace, understanding and good-neighborliness in the Balkans and in Europe.

They also discussed a number of topical questions of the international situation. It was emphasized that Bulgaria and Greece will continue to make efforts for turning detente in international relations into a irreversible process, for supplementing political detente with measures in the military sphere. Stress was laid on the need of persistent efforts for doing away with the arms race and for taking effective measures for disarmament.

Dealing with the situation in Europe, the two leaders pointed out that the final act of the security and cooperation conference is a long-term programme for action which guarantees a peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. A review was made of the situation in the "hot" points in the world. Special attention was paid to the situation in Cyprus and the Middle East.

The two statesmen paid attention to the situation in the Balkans noting that the development of equitable mutually advantageous cooperation is a guarantee for the consolidation of peace and good-neighbourliness of trust and mutual understanding. They emphasized that Bulgaria and Greece will continue to make efforts in this respect. The talks passed off in a constructive spirit in an (?atmosphere) of understanding, cordiality and trust.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU062104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today gave an official dinner party at the Grand Hotel Varna in the Druzhba summer resort in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece. During the dinner party, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis proposed toasts.

Toasts Reported

LD070945Y Sofia BTA in English 0804 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 7, (BTA)--"We have every reason to be optimists about the future of Bulgaro-Greek relations since they are based not on ad hoc considerations but on the durable and solid foundation of good will, realism and the lasting interests of the two neighbouring countries, of the two neighbouring peoples," the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, declared in his toast at the official dinner for Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis.

Pointing out that in Mr Karamanlis he saw one of the most outstanding statesmen of neighbouring Greece with which "we have always wanted to live in peace, understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation", Mr Zhivkov said that the Bulgarian people highly appreciated his great personal contribution to the realization of the positive change in Bulgaro-Greek relations.

"We have stressed at other occasions too that there are no disputed questions between Bulgaria and Greece. I think that we are fully justified to declare: Relations between our two neighbouring countries are an example how the principles and accords of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are being translated into life", Mr Zhivkov emphasized.

Noting the numerous proofs of the positive example of Bulgaro-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, tourist and sports fields, he expressed his confidence that these possibilities are far from exhausted. That "we will not only strengthen the traditional forms of reciprocity but we will seek new, more flexible and more rational forms of cooperation of a common interest".

Mr Zhivkov said that at the present meeting it was noted with pleasure that the positions of the two countries on the main cardinal questions of international life are either close or identical.

"Bulgaria and Greece", Mr Zhivkov emphasized, "are situated in the Balkans, an area which for decades has been one of the 'hot' points of Europe. From the name of our common peninsula once was created the offensive term 'Balkanization'. It is our common duty, the duty of all Balkan countries and peoples, of their governments, now to infuse a totally new content for all in this old concept. Let 'Balkanization' be turned into a word which denotes the establishment of mutual understanding, of peaceful cooperation, of creative labour and creativity of the peoples, of benefit for all, of an atmosphere of trust, responsibility and friendship".

Mr Zhivkov said that the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans to the largest extent depends on the state of bilateral relations between the Balkan states. In this connection he pointed out that Bulgaria pursues an active peace policy and makes every effort for relations between the countries on the Balkan Peninsula to develop in a spirit of trust, goodneighbourliness and mutual respect.

"This is a consistent and highly principled policy", Mr Zhivkov said.

"We have repeatedly declared, we declare now again: The People's Republic of Bulgaria has no territorial claims to any of its neighbours. We have always proceeded from the conviction that the differences which arise on one or other question especially between neighbours should be solved not through exacerbation of the situation but in a well-meaning process of promoting only mutual trust and mutual respect, mutual interests, mutually advantageous cooperation", the Bulgarian party and state leader stressed.

He added that he could not but point out that "we are seriously alarmed by the attempts of some, including government circles in individual countries, to oppose detente, to complicate and exacerbate the international situation".

Mr Zhivkov said that in point of fact these are attempts at holding the world back to the period of the "cold war". In connection with this he expressed alarm about the existing hotbeds of tension in a number of close and distant points in the world.

"This country's stand on the Cyprus issue is well known and unchanging. It fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, to peace and understanding in the Balkans", Mr Zhivkov emphasized.

"There are no disputed political questions between Greece and Bulgaria", Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis declared in his toast at the dinner.

There are admittedly differences in the political and social system, he added, but they should not be and they are no obstacle to the development of bilateral relations which are developing on an ascending line and may develop still more. He emphasized the sentiments of mutual trust and respect which exist between the Greek and the Bulgarian people and between their leaderships.

Our meetings in the past three years in themselves stress the degree of our cooperation and our common interests, the Greek premier said. In an epoch when the whole planet is shaken by disputes and antagonisms, the progress in our relations and the tranquillity our people enjoy inspire hope in us.

Mr Karamanlis pointed out that on the topical international issues the views of the two countries are to a large extent close. Bulgaria and Greece are in favour of the peaceful settlement of differences, of a world freed from the burden of armaments, in which the principles of the UN Charter and of the decisions of the world organization in favour of the peaceful settlement of differences, of a world freed from the burden of armaments, in which the principles of the UN Charter and of the decisions of the world organization in favour of advantageous and creative co-existence of the peoples will prevail.

He pointed out that the Cyprus issue, which is of particular importance for Greece, can be solved only within the framework of the UN resolutions and through the restoration of the true independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus. Mr Karamanlis declared that the Greek side appreciates the consistent stand of Bulgaria on this issue.

He dwelt on the policy of Greece, defining it as a policy which is based on the UN Charter and the final act of Helsinki, a policy of friendship and cooperation with all peoples and particularly with the Balkan ones. The policy of Greece, he added, is inspired by the conviction that it serves peace and the actual interests of the two peoples, contributes to general detente and constitutes a factor of stability in the Balkans and in Europe. Mr Karamanlis said that the moment is suitable for raising bilateral relations to a higher level.

In conclusion he expressed his confidence that the talks here will give new impetus to the further development of relations between the two countries and will mark a new stage in the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON SPACE FLIGHT

AU062034Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of all Bulgarians congratulating the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the successful end of the latest outer space flight with an international crew composed of Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Petr Ilych Klimov and the first cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic Miroslaw Hermaszewski.

The second flight by a joint crew, the telegram says, in this case with representatives of the Soviet Union and socialist Poland, is a further great step toward achieving the Intercosmos program for joint work among cosmonauts of the socialist community countries.

The consistent and precise accomplishment of the planned scientific research tasks and experiments on board the orbital manned complex of Soyuz-6, Soyuz-29 and Soyuz-30 made a substantial contribution not only to outer space research but also to the achievement of a broad integration in the scientific research sphere among the socialist countries.

The joint flight of the Soviet and Polish cosmonauts brightly reflects the extensive prospects that the process of comprehensive cooperation and coming together of the socialist community are opening with the great Soviet Union, with the growing economic, scientific and outer space potential of the CEMA countries and with the huge creative possibilities of real socialism.

In the latest outer space expedition of the socialist countries' family, we acclaim a further impressive manifestation of their unbreakable friendship and unshakeable alliance, of the life-giving internationalism of the CPSU and the Soviet Union who have established most favorable conditions for the worthy participation and contribution by the other socialist countries in research and in peacefully using outer space, the telegram says.

We firmly believe that in the annals of the heroic deeds connected with conquering outer space, led by the Soviet Union, further new bright pages will be opened and new names of outer space heroes from the fraternal socialist countries will be inscribed that will glorify the cause of socialism and communism in the name of peace and social progress.

MLADENOV TOAST IN BONN 3 JUL REPORTED

AU061436Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the official dinner given in his honor by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, on 3 July 1978 in Bonn]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, proposed a toast.

In his toast Petur Mladenov expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit the FRG and for the cordial hospitality accorded to him.

Mladenov pointed out that within the short period following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Bulgaria and the FRG have been developing mutually advantageous and equal cooperation based upon the principles of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems. This cooperation is steadily expanding. This cooperation is being intensified and it encompasses ever expanding spheres of political, economic and cultural life. This cooperation is stimulated by the objective requirements of our bilateral relations and by our common striving for the preservation of peace, for the consolidation of security and for the expansion of international cooperation, as well as by our adherence to the policy of detente.

The expansion of varied contacts, the exchange of experience of information and opinions, the exchange of parliamentary and other delegations, the meetings between state and party leaders and, naturally and above all, the meetings at highest level all contribute to the consolidation of our relations and of mutual trust.

They contribute to the further expansion and intensification of cooperation, the Bulgarian minister emphasized.

Petur Mladenov further dwelt on bilateral relations in which an important role is played by economic cooperation. He pointed out that this cooperation is developing positively and is facing favorable prospects for the future. A good basis has been created for an even more active, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries; however, there are still many unexploited opportunities in numerous sectors of our economic relations.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stressed that it is necessary to more boldly make use of contemporary forms of efficient cooperation and to more flexibly and more promptly eliminate the existing and the arising barriers and obstacles which are impeding or delaying the achievement of the goals, which we have set for ourselves.

Petur Mladenov also dwelt on the cultural relations between the two countries by stressing that the expansion of relations among representatives of the creative intelligentsia and among scientists and cultural figures and the multifarious events in the sector of cultural exchange contribute considerably to mutually propagating intellectual and cultural values among our two peoples to promote mutual acquaintance and to create an atmosphere of understanding between the two peoples.

Dwelling on the international situation, Petur Mladenov declared that considerable, positive changes have occurred in recent years in the international atmosphere and particularly in Europe. These changes are the results of the persevering efforts of all peace-loving states and the results of the peoples' will to preserve and strengthen peace and security and to intensify international cooperation.

Petur Mladenov continued: Today, however, the world is again standing at a crossroads. The only sensible alternative of our time--detente--is being tested. Because of misconceived ideas about their advantages, individual circles and, unfortunately, even certain government leaders are pushing the world toward the "cold war" epoch. We are in favor of pursuing the process of detente. This is our everlasting policy and we hope that this process will become irreversible. Once more I would like to stress that mankind has no other sensible alternative --there is only the step from a cold war to a "hot war", Petur Mladenov stated. Under the conditions of presently existing means of warfare this might signify the decline of our civilization.

Petur Mladenov stressed that today the basic task is to devote all efforts so that the process of detente may encompass the military sector as well. Mankind can and must achieve the banning of the production and use of nuclear, neutron and any other kind of mass destruction weapons. Mankind must achieve full and universal disarmament.

The minister pointed out that the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards all countries throughout the world, and the Balkans in particular, is inspired by the aspirations for peace and by the striving for an extensive cooperation and understanding. The People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes all its efforts to the development of good neighborly relations with the states on the Balkan Peninsula. This was once more confirmed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during his speech delivered on 15 June 1978 in Blagoevgrad, in which he submitted concrete proposals on a further improvement of relations with certain neighboring countries.

FILIPOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION

AU062132Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received the visiting working group of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee led by (Hoang Bui Nhan), deputy chief of the Industrial Department of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

During the cordial and fraternal talks, Comrade Grisha Filipov acquainted the Vietnamese guests with the socioeconomic problems that the Bulgarian people are solving in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference on building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Industry and Transport Department at the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks.

STANISHEV RECEIVES SPANISH COMMUNIST CC MEMBER

AU062200Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--Mr Anselimo Hoyos, member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, was on a visit to Bulgaria from June 29 to July 6. He acquainted himself with the work of the BCP for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress and the national party conference. Meetings and talks took place at the CC of the BCP and the BCP Committee in Varna.

Mr Hoyos was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of Central Committee of the BCP. In a conversation which proceeded in a friendly spirit, [words indistinct] relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party were discussed. Certain questions of the international communist and workers movement were examined. The guest left today.

ZHIVKOVA HEADS CULTURAL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

AU061116Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Committee on Culture led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee, departed today for Moscow. The delegation will participate in the meeting of the socialist countries' ministers of culture, which will take place in the Soviet capital.

BRIEFS

UNESCO VISITOR--Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--At the invitation of the National Commission for UNESCO on a visit to Bulgaria was the chief secretary of the Austrian National Commission for UNESCO, Mr Harald Gardos [name as received]. He met the chairman of the National Commission for UNESCO, Mrs Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Emil Aleksandrov, director general of the "International Cultural Activities" general department. The talks concerned the expansion of cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria and the fulfillment of the UNESCO programme. [Text] Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SRV VICE PREMIER LI THANH NGHI

Received by Bilak

LD062246Y Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 6, CETEKA--Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

They exchanged information on the situation in their countries and the work of their parties. They also discussed some questions of the development of all-round cooperation.

Meets With Hula

LD062250Y Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 6, CETEKA--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula received here today member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

Le Thanh Nghi, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 3rd session of the Czechoslovak Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and Vaclav Hula stressed the significance of the further development of relations between their countries especially in economy. The two representatives also assessed the course and results of the session in connection with concrete proposals for expanding economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

Cooperation Document Signed

LD062258Y Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 6, CETEKA--Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation in economics will develop in the future in harmony with the economic possibilities and needs of the two countries in the sphere of heavy and general engineering, and the building materials, consumer goods and pharmaceutical industries.

This is stated in a document signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Vice Premier of the Vietnamese Government Council Le Thanh Nghi at the conclusion of the 3rd session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Close cooperation between the planning bodies of the two countries will play an important role in the development of cooperation and in the coordination of national economic plans in the 1981-1985 period, the document said. Lasting attention will be paid also to the creation of prerequisites (?for) a systematic growth of (?mutual) goods exchange and [word indistinct] a joint exploitation on the results achieved in the sphere of science and technology. Professional training of Vietnamese citizens in Czechoslovakia will also be expanded, the document said.

PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT APPROVE CEMA DECISIONS

LD062246Y Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 6 CETEKA--The successes of countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in joint construction of industrial complexes to expand the fuels, power and raw material base of the CMEA member-states were appreciated here today by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and the Federal Government.

Discussing the results of the 32d CMEA session in Bucharest on June 27-29, the Presidium and the government attached great significance to the adopted long-term programs of cooperation to secure the requirements of the CMEA member-states in the sphere of fuels, energy and basic raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, and engineering.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and the Federal Government welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

They gave their consent to the conclusions of the 32d CMEA session, and adopted measures to apply and gradually implement them in all significant branches of economy. They voiced the conviction that the results of 32d CMEA session would help increase the economic potential of the socialist countries, and contribute to the effort of the CMEA member-states for the development of peaceful cooperation in the world.

INDRA ATTENDS MEXICAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD062306Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Joaquin Bernal Garcia Pimentel, ambassador of the United States of Mexico to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague tonight in honor of the official Mexican parliamentary delegation headed by Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe. Present at the reception were: Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes and Jaroslav Srb; Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, and other representatives of political, public and cultural life.

FRG CORRESPONDENT CLEMENS INTERVIEWED IN PRAGUE

DW050951Y Cologne Deutschlandfunk Domestic Service in German 0605 GMT 4 Jul 78 DW

[Reporter Herbert Schwan interview with ARD Television Network correspondent in Prague Helmut Clemens, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Czechoslovak authorities yesterday revoked your accreditation as a television correspondent. What reasons were given in regard to that decision?

[Answer] I msut say first that the Czechoslovak side did not say anything to me about revoked accreditation, or the reasons for it. This matter has developed very strangely. It is unprecedented. The charge of the German Embassy--the ambassador himself was not in the country--was asked yesterday to come to the Foreign Ministry. The chief of the Political Department informed him that my accreditation had been revoked. The charge said: Since you have told me this, I will inform Mr. Clemens. He did that. The charge was not asked by the Czechoslovak side to do this.

[Question] Do you expect to be directly informed today?

[Answer] I expect it. The charge was told that the press department chief dealing with my affair, that is the Foreign Ministry spokesman, would inform me in detail and give me the reasons. However, the spokesman had left by then.

[Question] Several reasons were given to the German representative in Prague.

[Answer] Yes, he was told that my activities were incompatible with the activities of a journalist. This is a standard formulation that is always used. I was expelled a few times during my first stay here in 1967 and 1970. This is a standard formulation covering everything, so to speak. The second thing is that I was said to have been warned, but did not take the warning seriously enough. Third, my activity was said to be not in line with the friendly relations between our two countries.

[Question] When have you been warned and why?

[Answer] I was warned in connection with some correspondence on documentation dealing with August 1968. Such documentation is being produced by Frankfurt Radio and by Hamburg Radio. The main author is Ludwig Schubert in Hamburg. I have taken over the Prague part, that is, interviews with politicians who were of importance at that time. I did that. I interviewed Dr Kriegel, Professor Hayek, the former foreign minister, the former school minister, the son of executed Party Secretary Rudolf Slansky, young Rudolf Slansky, who was working with the self-administration of the workers at that time.

All of this has been carefully observed and registered. I was writing letters to former reformist politicians who are now working with the political administration, such as State President Husak, Minister President Strougal and some party secretaries, telling them about this enterprise and that politicians who are still in office will be heard so that the report will be objective. I was summoned by the Foreign Ministry because this was obviously a sacrilege. I was asked why I had done this, and I said that I did it in order to give a balanced report without just presenting one side. I did not want to be criticized, or I did not want ARD to be criticized some day, for having interviewed only today's dissidents.

[Question] Does all of this have anything to do with the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact states' marching into Czechoslovakia? This 10th anniversary that will take place in a couple of weeks?

[Answer] Yes, certainly, and there has been increasing nervousness since spring, nervousness that sometimes becomes hysteria. Press campaigns are going on. You can feel that certain trends are at work there. A series was started lately with outrageous disclosures concerning the events of 1968. But the series was not continued, because another group obviously was gaining ground and because someone was laying it on too thick.

As you know, arrests have taken place in connection with the Brezhnev visit. I think that some 60 or 70 people were arrested, and 4 of them are still in prison. Those involved considered this a general rehearsal for August. They expect similar measures to be taken.

They always talk about a small insignificant group of dissidents. I was told this in the Foreign Ministry. I was accused of having contacts with that minority. They are terribly afraid of that minority, which is learned and somewhat famous in the world. They are also afraid of Western journalists who could report realistically about these things. I assume that the reason for this measure--if I will be told the reason today--actually is the fact that they do not want to have a Western television correspondent here as a witness in the next few weeks.

[Question] Are there no Western television correspondents at all?

[Answer] No, I am the only Western television correspondent. I am also a radio correspondent, but that has not been mentioned so far. I believe that television is really meant. The documentation that touched off this incident is also involved. They have tried to prevent certain things, and they have been massively threatening me since May. I have been constantly shadowed since I interviewed Kriegel. Less than 3 weeks ago, they erased 120 minutes of recordings in the hotel room of the engineer. But thank God these were only copies that had to be transcribed. They obviously thought they could preview something that way.

[Question] Is there any other possibility, aside from protest, to make Prague revoke its decision? Do you expect the Federal Government to become active?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that. I am afraid that nothing much can be done. I imagine that the Czechoslovak side--I am always talking of two sides--that one side would be prepared to discuss the matter. Normally the respective correspondent is informed that he must leave the country within 48 hours. In this case the representative of the embassy was informed; he had a talk with the chief of the Political Department there. That looks like an offer to discuss the matter. The affair was not supposed to become public, but my talk with the representative of the embassy had not quite ended when the whole story was known in Bonn. So it must have come from a Czechoslovak source, because on the German side no one else was informed. This means that the other side obviously wanted to establish a fait accompli.

PRESS COMMENT ON PURPOSE OF BRZEZINSKI'S TRIP TO PRC

LD060952Y Prague CTK in English 0855 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 6, CETEKA--ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY writes today that the true purpose of the spring visit of U.S. presidential national security affairs adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to Peking, originally described almost as innocent tourism, is now coming to light.

The daily says that the most interesting part of Brezezinski's plan for "normalization of relations" is to assure Peking of the deliveries of sophisticated weapons from the NATO countries and itself contribute to the militarization of China.

"The stress laid upon Peking's huge militarization is not an end in itself, nor is it motivated by the need of 'defence' since there is not anybody threatening China. But when fitted correctly into the well-known conception of Zbigniew Brzezinski--that of maintaining the NATO armed to the teeth on the western borders of the socialist community, and aggressive China armed to the teeth on the eastern border of the Soviet Union--then the purpose of the U.S. military-industrial complex to prevent further detente and, on the contrary, to increase distrust, tension and armament becomes obvious," the daily says.

The daily MLADA FRONTA points out that Peking is becoming a popular card in the anti-Soviet game of certain Western circles. At the same time it warns against Peking's cynical notion that there are enough Chinese for at least some to survive.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENT ON ROLE OF CRITICISM IN 1968, TODAY

AU0514507Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Jarmila Houfova article in the column "Where Is the Truth": "Speaking to the Wind?"]

[Summary] "Sometimes it seems to me that criticizing is like speaking to the wind. You keep talking and there is no result." "As far as criticism is concerned, talking is silver, silence is golden." "All the time there is something they dislike, they do not have a good word to say about socialism." "We have already experienced criticism and witnessed where it led."

These are quotes from some views that are being voiced at meetings or in letters. To some, there seems to be too little criticism, to others too much; some complain of its ineffectiveness and others are afraid that criticism can harm our socialist order.

"It is necessary to be aware that without a critical view and without a critical approach to the solution of problems, we could never advance. Criticism means a matter-of-fact evaluation. We must always strive for this: To separate what is good from what is worse or bad, to analyze causes and to seek solutions. This is why we consider criticism as the primary method of revealing and correcting shortcomings, errors and mistakes, and as an inseparable component of management. Timely, matter-of-fact and comradely criticism is a great help to everyone who works and makes decisions.

"In reality, however, the questions connected with criticism are not as simple as it seems at first. Not everywhere do people grasp the purpose of criticism and self-criticism, not everywhere have they mastered the art of criticizing and accepting criticism, not everywhere have we yet created the conditions for a critical atmosphere. We have not succeeded in creating a state in which criticism is a natural and normal phenomenon."

It is a fact that people think and act according to their experience. Criticism has very often been misused and deformed in our country. "Hence there is the feeling of some people that criticism is wrong and undesirable. They are right that criticism is wrong and undesirable in the form we experienced in the critical years when it served to blacken honest comrades, to disrupt socialist values, to harass people, and to grossly suppress democracy. Despite the bitter experience, however, we cannot--as the saying goes--throw out the baby with the bathwater. After April of 1969 we certainly do not find a single example proving that we are making room for destructive criticism, for which the critical years were noted.

"Some comrades are asking for a guarantee against the deformations of criticism. In the same way, they could ask for other guarantees. They must look for the answer in the party's Marxist-Leninist policy and in the party's actions after April 1979." There are also comrades who are directly allergic to criticism and who want to prevent shortcomings from being made public. Because they are lacking arguments, they point to the experience of the critical years. They are thus comparing what is incomparable, and only try to conceal their shortcomings by using would-be revolutionary phrases.

It is true that criticism for the sake of criticism leads nowhere, and only poisons the atmosphere. Real problems, however, cannot be solved if we are silent about them or criticise them behind someone's back.

VECERNIK VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

AU061024Y Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 30 Jun 78 p 5, 8 AU

[Article by Eng Jan Glajch, lecturer of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee: "International Assistance in the Practice of the Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpt] The first great test for military-political cooperation, for the unity of the socialist community and for genuine proletarian internationalism in practice was the counterrevolution in Hungary in the fall of 1956, where the internal counterrevolution, joined by revisionists and with the aid of international reaction, tried to wrest the Hungarian People's Republic out of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact. It strove to create a new danger of fascism and war in the heart of Europe, and only the selfless international assistance of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community, as well as the revolutionary determination of the Marxist-Leninist forces in the Hungarian People's Republic and the unshakable unity of the socialist countries, guaranteed a decisive victory over the internal and external counterrevolution, whose objectives reached farther than just the Hungarian question.

Another example of the world socialist system's allround and selfless international assistance was the aid extended to revolutionary Cuba to smash the counterrevolutionary invasion in April 1961. The socialist states' international assistance also triumphed in building socialism in Cuba.

The unity and determined stance of the socialist countries also became a decisive factor during the so-called Berlin crisis in the summer of 1961, when the plans of West German revanchists and world reaction suffered yet another failure. International assistance has become the main prerequisite of the dynamic development of the GDR, which has won respect and recognition not only for its successes in building an advanced socialist society but also for its principled international positions.

One of the greatest triumphs of the idea of international assistance, which at the same time attempts to the influence of the world socialist system, is the Vietnamese people's victory over the American aggressors, in which the selfless assistance of the socialist countries, particularly of the Soviet Union, was the foundation of victory.

Internationalism and the USSR's selfless assistance were also manifested in the period of the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and in building a new society in the CSSR. We draw on the extensive Soviet experience. Daily, we feel the direct support and help of the Soviet Union, which has always stood loyally by our side. When necessary, it extended its helping hand to us without hesitation. This was also the case 10 years ago when the fate of socialism in the CSSR was at stake.

Thus the entry of the allied troops of the five socialist countries into Czechoslovakia in August 1968--as a lesson in the critical development--was an act of "international solidarity which corresponded to the common interests of the Czechoslovak working people as well as of the international workers class and socialist community, and to the class interests of the world communist movement." An objective assessment of the facts and the situation in our party and in the entire country prior to August 1968, as well as later, confirms that any other solution which would not consist of direct external assistance from the Soviet Union and the other allies would not have had the slightest chance of success, since it would not have led to saving socialism in the CSSR.

Therefore, we highly value the international assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries, their historic decision to comply with the untold requests of Czechoslovak communists and noncommunists to save our people's revolutionary achievements. It was a manifestation of socialist internationalism's loyality and determination to jointly defend the cause of socialism. This international assistance made it possible to create conditions for an offensive drive by the Marxist-Leninist nucleus of the party and society for a total defeat of the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces, the release of our people's new creative forces, the restoration of the dynamic development of the economy and of the standard of living, and the consolidation of the life and social security of the working people. Thus our fatherland has again become a firm component of the world socialist community, a matter which significantly influenced the stability of the conditions and the preservation of peace in Europe.

The international action in the CSSR in 1968 saved thousands of lives, insured internal and external conditions for people's peaceful work, strengthened the socialist community's western borders, and thwarted the hopes of imperialist circles for the revision of the results of World War II. Historical experience not only teaches us, but also warns us. It stressed the vital necessity for a determined action against all phenomena of nationalism and chauvinism, for a struggle against revisionism and opportunism, against impairing the foundations of the Warsaw Pact and the unity of the socialist community.

Therefore, the CPSU, the CPCZ and the other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties determinedly reject the preaching of "neutrality" and also determinedly oppose all display of nationalism and chauvinism. It is particularly the nationalist and anti-Soviet course of the current Chinese leadership that renders an invaluable service to imperialism. It accuses the CPSU and the fraternal communist parties of betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and of the principles of building socialism and communism. It calls the Soviet state and its social order "social imperialism," "an aggressive power" and an "enemy of nations of the whole world." This policy is in absolute accord with the position of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and has led the Chinese leadership to insult internationalism, to cooperation with Pinochet's fascist regime in Chile, to joint actions of China and the South African racists against Angola and other revolutionary nations. The unfastidious attacks of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and opportunism are aimed at weakening friendship with the USSR and destroying socialism in general.

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST COOPERATION STRESSED

AU0601225Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Two Years After the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties; the Key Significance of Unity"]

[Excerpts] Two years ago, on 29-30 June 1976, the most representative conference of 29 European communist and workers parties to that time took place in Berlin. The time that has passed since then is not too long, but despite this fact it enables a certain evaluation of the results of its impact on the present.

Although the effects of the conference are far-reaching and the activities it initiated varied, it was significant primarily in two respects: in terms of its influence on international development and in terms of its impact on development of the international [communist] movement.

The national and international tasks of the struggle for the most basic interests of the workers class, the working people and all mankind are inseparable. Precisely by grasping this unity of tasks, the communist parties become a force heading the efforts of the contemporary progressive forces. This practically confirms the statement by the European communist parties anchored in the final document [of the Berlin conference] that "The struggle for socialism in its own country and each party's responsibility to its own workers class and people is linked with the mutual solidarity of the working people of all countries, all progressive movements and all nations, in the struggle for freedom and for consolidating independence, for democracy, socialism and for world peace."

Today, when the European communist movement is being comprehensively consolidated and is on the offensive, anticommunists and their revisionist allies react with furious attacks. The colorful mixture of their--at first sight--intricate and contrasting interests cannot conceal the fact that in terms of the goal, as well as in terms of the means of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist crusade, there is a dominant coordinated trend. It consists in repeated attempts to cause a split in the revolutionary movement, and above all, to drive a wedge between the communist parties in the capitalist and in the socialist countries. The imperialist and revisionist propaganda is concocting various fairy tales about the principles and goals of the communist parties in an attempt to "prove" that there cannot be unity in the communist movement, in neither strategic nor tactical questions.

It is natural that unity and successes in the communist movement do not come about by themselves, without having to overcome certain difficulties. Each stage of development and the increasingly more difficult tasks require a deeper understanding of how to combine national and international tasks and obligations. Whoever attentively follows the contemporary communist movement can observe that, from all discussions between communist parties, an awareness of the need to consolidate the joint struggle in the interest of the successes within the national and international framework ensues.

Deplorably, there are also officials in some communist parties who advocate views that are essentially at variance with the conclusions drawn jointly by the European communists, as well as with the set goals of the struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people, and for peace, democracy and social progress. Against these conclusions and goals, they are placing an entirely different program aiming in its essence at preserving the division of Europe into antagonistic military blocs, and even at strengthening the aggressive NATO bloc. The instrument of "pluralization", that is breaking the unity of the communist movement and revising the fundamental revolutionary teachings and rules, is to be "Eurocommunism". Apart from this, the "Eurocommunist" concept is designed to help the West European communist parties renounce scientific communism and, what is even more substantial--break all bonds with the CPSU and other consistent Marxist-Leninist parties.

According to the plans of anticommunist strategists, "Eurocommunism" is to become part of the ideological and political battle. It has become a maneuver with the help of which world imperialism tries to distract the attention of the working people in the West from the battle against monopolies and the arms race.

The statements by imperialists and revisionists to the effect that the unity of the communist movement is determined by the pragmatic plans of the socialist countries' communist parties, especially by the CPSU, do not hold. The fact is that there are several substantial reasons prompting communists to consolidate unity and develop cooperation. The reasons are the positive experiences drawn from the previous battle for detente and cooperation between states and nations. The experiences definitely confirm that the communist parties achieve the more significant successes, the more they consolidate their cooperation and action unity with other fraternal parties, especially with the CPSU, and the more they mobilize--on the basis of this--the democratic and peaceloving forces. The experiences also show that when, in turn, a party slackens in this effort, it becomes negatively manifested in the respect it receives among the masses and in the class struggle, both within the national and the international framework.

The enemy is treacherous. He exploits the fact that, under present circumstances, the significance of correct analysis of the dialectic connection between the general rules of the class struggle and the concrete forms and methods of implementing them is growing. Many fraternal parties in the capitalist countries are honorably and tenaciously grappling with this difficult task. They are perfecting the art of applying, in each situation, the general rules for determining the political line, strategy and tactics of the struggle. But the failures show the great danger of not sufficiently appreciating and even ignoring the general rules. Some circles in certain communist parties in the West are balancing on the brink of making the peculiarities of the revolutionary movement in their countries absolute, on the brink of national and regional chauvinsism. They weaken the political foundations of the revolutionary activity of their parties. They disrupt the dialectics of the national and international, present national and international interests as contradictory, stress the priority of national before international tasks and place national interests above the class interests of the workers class. Under a slogan condemning hegemonism, they proclaim political self-sufficiency, which causes them to discontinue international contacts and to weaken the cohesion of the communist and workers movement. The documents and materials of the communist movement, which generalize the experiences from the international class struggle, stress that nationalism is the basic ideological source of revisionism, and that the effort for a correct, Leninist linkage between the national and the international is an important, long-term task of the communist movement.

The revolutionary movement, which has assumed global dimensions, has been enriched by the unusually varied forms and methods of struggle reflecting the concrete, specific situation of local conditions in each country and the traditions and particularities of each nation. This has objectively increased the responsibility of each national section of the world communist and workers movement in choosing effective social and political solutions. However, the dialectics of the international development and of the revolutionary process is such that the independence of the communist parties does not reduce but, on the contrary, increases the significance of proletarian internationalism. The international interests of the communist movement are not only permanently valid but, at present, are becoming an even increasingly important factor, regardless of whether or not we are aware of it. The experience which the world socialist community has acquired during its existence and the revolutionary practice of the international communist movement confirm, as never before, that respect for national and regional conditions of the revolutionary struggle can only be fruitful if it does not conflict with the movement's general interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Three Envoys' Credentials

LD061624Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Tejada Guerra, who offered his credentials.

During the following discussion, it was underlined that there was a good outlook for further development of relations between the two states.

Erich Honecker also received on Thursday the Burmese and Moroccan ambassadors, U Kyaw Khaing and Maati Jorio, who both presented their credentials.

Attends Apartment Ceremony

LD062300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Many hundreds of construction workers and inhabitants of the new residential estate of Berlin-Marzahn lined the approach to the information and innovators' center on Thursday afternoon for the handing over of the millionth apartment built in the GDR since the eighth party conference. They greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other leading figures with loud applause.

Besides Erich Honecker, the construction workers welcomed to the gathering of about 3,000 inhabitants and employees from the building industry the following members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; and Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as other public figures.

MORE ON HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

AU061210Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Halle-Leipzig: "Hungarian Military Delegation in Halle and Leipzig Bezirke: Werner Felfe's Meeting with Minister Czinege: Visit to Soldiers"]

[Text] The Hungarian military delegation visiting the GDR at the invitation of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, visited the Halle and Leipzig Bezirke over the weekend. Defense Minister Lajos Czinege and the other military men had cordial meetings with the comrades in arms of the National People's Army, including Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy GDR national defense minister, and Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold.

In the Anders troop formation, the military delegation studied how the National People's Army members are fulfilling the military class assignment set for them by the Ninth SED Congress. Motorized rifle troops and tank troops displayed great skill, during combat training, in hitting targets with accuracy. Regardless of whether on the shooting range, the practice course for incendiary devices, or the combat range--a vivid exchange of experiences was conducted everywhere.

The Hungarian generals and officers inspected the modernly equipped study rooms and workshops at the Harry Kuhn noncommissioned officers' school of the air and air defense forces of the National People's Army. They saw for themselves that the noncommissioned officers and warrant officers who are being trained at this teaching facility are loyally dedicated to the workers class and are masters in the arms profession.

Minister Czinege decorated members of the motorized rifle regiment and of the noncommissioned officers' school with the Badge for Excellence of the Hungarian People's Army for their outstanding performances. During a friendly meeting, Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership, explained to the comrades in arms the successful political and economic development of the chemical [industry] bezirk in the first three decades of worker-peasant power. With their successes, the working people, and the members of the National People's Army at their side, were making a worthy contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states and to their reliable protection.

Referring to the vast revolutionary militant traditions of the workers class, Werner Felfe described how socialist paramilitary education, particularly of youth, is being fashioned under SED leadership in Halle Bezirk. "We are convinced that this preparedness for defense of the socialist fatherland will be reflected at the third paramilitary Spartacus games of the Society for Sports and Technology late July in Halle," he stressed.

In the SED Bezirk leadership's building, Second Secretary Helmut Hackenberg gave the Hungarian guests an overview of the working peoples' initiatives in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. He described how firmly friendship with the Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and with other socialist fraternal countries is rooted among the population.

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. ENVOY'S RECEPTION 4 JUL

AU0614O7Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Reception in Berlin on the U.S. National Holiday"]

[Text] David B. Bolen, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Tuesday on the occasion of the U.S. national holiday. The invitation to the ambassador's residence was accepted by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann. Also attending were Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture. The guests also included leading personalities of the GDR's political and social life, such as Dr Horst Grunert, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were chiefs of missions accredited in the GDR.

GDR RECOGNIZES INDEPENDENCE OF SOLOMON ISLANDS

LD070855Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR recognizes the Solomon Islands as a sovereign and independent state, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, says in a telegram to Baddeley Devesi, governor general of the Solomon Islands. The message also conveys cordial greetings from the State Council and the people of the GDR on the attainment of independence by this young state.

DELEGATE COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU061000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[ADN dispatch from New York: "The Key Issue of Our Times Is Disarmament: GDR Ambassador on the Outcome of the UN Special Session"]

[Text] "The UN special session on disarmament has shown in an impressive manner that disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war have become the key issue of our times." This is what Ambassador Dr Harold Rose, head of the UN department in the GDR Foreign Ministry, stressed in an ADN interview on the conclusion of the UN special session. "The course of the special session has been decisively influenced by those states that speak up resolutely for detente and disarmament. A rebuff was dealt to those forces that advocate with the most varied justifications the inevitability of war and stepped-up rearmament."

The GDR diplomat termed the most important outcome of the special session "the final document which was adopted by consent after difficult negotiations. Thereby, it must be taken into consideration that the approval of the 145 delegations present was required for each individual formulation." Ambassador Rose pointed to the course, which is hostile to detente, openly declared in the Washington decisions of the NATO summit conference, which prevented more specific interpretations in several cases. "These circumstances also explain why all the proposals for effective disarmament measures have not been reflected in the document with the required clarity. It was possible, however, to incorporate aims, principles and tasks that convey new incentives to the further struggle for halting the arms race and disarmament and for further successful negotiations. I would especially like to stress, in this context, the demand for a complete halt to nuclear weapons tests, for a successful continuation of the SALT negotiations and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as for preventing their further development. This also agrees with the demand of many states for a ban on the neutron weapon."

Dr Rose, who pointed out the need for convening a world disarmament conference, emphatically underscored: "At the side of the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR, in keeping with the foreign policy targets formulated by the ninth party congress, has made an active contribution to achieving a meaningful final document. It will also stand on the front line in the further struggle for halting armament and for disarmament, together with the USSR and other socialist states."

WOUNDED SWAPO SOLDIERS ARRIVE FOR TREATMENT

LD061530Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Forty wounded from the South-West African Liberation Organization [SWAPO] arrived by a special Interflug aircraft in Berlin today. The victims of the attack by South African racist troops on the refugee camp close to the south Angolan village of Kassinga will receive medical treatment in the GDR and in Poland.

The seriously wounded patriots came via Luanda, and upon their arrival in Berlin were cordially welcomed by representatives of the GDR Solidarity Committee. The committee is making considerable means available for their speedy medical treatment from the solidarity funds donated by, primarily, members of the FDGB.

David Morero, SWAPO national chairman, asked at their departure in Luanda that the deep thanks of the Namibian people be conveyed to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for the renewed proof of solidarity by the GDR people.

The Interflug IL-18 had more solidarity goods on board for the South African African National Congress on its outward flight to Luanda.

33D ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN PEOPLE'S POLICE NOTED

Honecker Presents Appointments

AU031340Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "People's Police Generals Appointed; Erich Honecker Handed Over Decrees on the German People's Police Day of Honor"]

[Text] On the 33d anniversary of the German People's Police, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, promoted Maj Gen Werner Reuther to the rank of Lieutenant General and appointed Colonels Erich Bauer, Wolfgang Krapp, Gerhard Kuehl, Erwin Primpke and Manfred Simon as major generals.

Present at the promotion and appointments were Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the security department of the SED Central Committee; and Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council.

SED Sends Congratulations

AU031341Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jul 78 p 2 AU

["SED Central Committee Greetings on the Day of Honor of the German People's Police: Loyal to the Class Assignment"]

[Text] Comrades sergeants, junior commandants, officers and generals:

The SED Central Committee most cordially congratulates you on the 33d anniversary of the German People's Police.

The members of the German People's Police and of other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have always solved their tasks related to safeguarding public order and security in a responsible manner, in keeping with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

Loyal to their class assignment, they have accomplished great achievements and are worthily joining the mass movement of the working people to perform good acts for the all-round strengthening of socialism, in honor of the 30th GDR anniversary.

In close collaboration with the protective and security organs of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the members of the German People's Police and of other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are helping to protect socialism.

In view of the machination of the enemies of socialism against the socialist legal system, it is important to unremittingly enhance combat readiness and preparedness and to display high vigilance and discipline.

The Central Committee is convinced that, under the leadership of the party organizations, the successful development of the German People's Police and of other organs of the Ministry of the Interior will continue.

The Central Committee thanks all sergeants, junior commandants, officers and generals of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the civilian employees and voluntary helpers, for their self-sacrificing service.

We are certain that in the future you will continue to employ all your strength for the strengthening of our republic and will loyally, reliably and steadfastly fulfill your class duty. We wish you new successes, creative vigor and all the best in your personal lives.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary

Berlin 1 July 1978

On the same occasion, the GDR Council of Ministers also sent cordial congratulations.

EKU SYNODAL CONFERENCE OF 30 JUN-2 JUL REPORTED

AU061216Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 3 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed report on the proceedings at the fifth synod session of the Evangelical Church of the Union [EKU] held in Berlin-Weissensee on 30 June-2 July and on the report of the EKU council chairman, Bishop Dr Krusche: "Deepened Church Community: Recommendations in Conclusion of the EKU Synodal Conference"]

[Excerpt] In a chapter on the "attention to public events aroused and guided by the word of God", the EKU council chairman stated: "I can only underscore: the meeting between the executive of the conference of church leaderships and the State Council chairman of 6 March constitutes the basis for a normal relationship between state and church, which is not determined by confrontation but by readiness for understanding...." This relationship contains the chance "that the Christian citizens of our state can count on being respected in their religious conviction and commitment of conscience and on living by their beliefs, unmolested, together with their children, and on participating in the solicitude for the well-being of all, on the basis of equal rights." A persevering readiness to learn was required here, "particularly on the part of those who can only conceive of the relationship between state and church, between Christians and state functionaries, as a confrontation, and who do not even want anything different."

Recent stands taken by the conference of church leaderships had taken place "on the basis of the conversation of 6 March," and "hence, under the condition and jointly expressed conviction that preserving peace is our primary task." "We do not regard this act as a confrontation and consider it unsuitable for propaganda against the GDR and for feelings of confirmation in skepticism vis-a-vis the conversation of 6 March." The EKU synod has taken this concern into consideration in a special resolution.

During the synodal conference, several ecumenic guests presented greeting addresses to the representatives of the 5 EKU member-churches in the GDR. [paragraph continues]

Speeches were delivered, among others, by Dr Avery Post, president of the United Church of Christ in the United States; Rev Owen Latham, deputy general secretary of the United Reformed Church in Great Britain; Church Counselor Romanski of the Evangelical Church of the Augsvurg Confession in the Polish People's Republic; and by Superintendent Christof Karzig, chairman of the Ek Synod (area of the FRG and West Berlin).

MORE ON HONECKER'S INTERVIEW ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD0705llY East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Socialism has developed successfully in the 30 years of the GDR's existence. This conclusion is contained in an interview obtained by Erich Voltmer, deputy chief editor of the SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG, with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Following is the text of the interview:

Question: The visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic had in the GDR--if the information available to me is correct--a positive echo. At the conclusion of the visit, a declaration was signed by General Secretary Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor Schmidt, which says, among other things, and I quote: "Both sides draw the conclusion from development of the last decade that detente is necessary, possible and advantageous. Both see no sensible alternative to peaceful cooperation between states, in spite of differences in several fundamental positions and differing political, economic and social systems." I proceed from the premise that you, too, share this view, and I would like to ask you what, in your view, should be the focal points of peaceful cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic?

Reply: You may rightly proceed from the premise that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic had a positive echo in the GDR. I share the view expressed in the declaration that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful cooperation between states with differing political, economic and social systems. Anyway, it is my view that one must see the world as it is, and not as one person or another imagines it. It would be a crime against mankind if, owing to excessive missionary zeal, one were to expose the globe to the inferno of nuclear war. The peoples should not allow anyone to take such an irresponsible gamble with their fate.

In any event, it is appropriate to give preference to peace, as well as to do something for it. The continuation of the process of detente is to be safeguarded by steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. The shaping of Europe's peaceful future depends, in the end, on the success of these endeavors.

The focal points of peaceful cooperation between the GDR and the FRG should, therefore, be the support of all endeavors which contribute to safeguarding peace permanently. I believe that both German states would advocate such constructive pr sals for disarmament as were submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. This includes, for exam , banning the production, storage, stationing and use of the neutron weapon; cess 'o of production of all kinds of nuclear weapons; and cessation of development of new ds of conventional weapons with great destructive power. It also includes the refusal to enlarge the armies and strengthen the conventional arms of those powers which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as of those states allied with them through military agreements. Finally, I would also like to mention the banning of the development and production of new types and systems of nuclear weapons, as well as the mutual rejection by the Helsinki member-states of initial use of nuclear weapons. He who constructively participates in such steps or promotes them with all his strength makes a real contribution to peace.

Relations between the GDR and the FRG in this respect take on an importance which cannot be underestimated. As I said to you a year ago, they can only be shaped in accordance with the principles of international law; there is no other road to peaceful cooperation. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality, territorial integrity and noninterference is essential to an atmosphere which permits another step forward in normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Everything else is outside reality and is a hopeless policy. The remnants of the claim to sole representation "of all Germans" present a serious obstacle to successful cooperation. We decisively challenge the FRG's right to the protection and care "of all Germans." The basic treaty clearly states that the jurisdiction of each of the two states is limited to its state territory. It stipulates respect for the independence of each of the two states in their internal and external affairs.

Not only do the GDR and FRG have different social systems, but they also belong to different alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It would, therefore, be completely unrealistic for one of them to try to force its will in one way or another on the other, concerning this or that question.

It is incomprehensible to GDR citizens how the FRG can reconcile their integration in the European community with their politicians' speeches on the "unity of the nation." This is obviously not possible, for the one precludes the other. Apart from this, it is futile, anyway, to talk repeatedly about the "unity of the nation," because socialism and capitalism cannot be mixed. So far, I have not heard that the FRG is for socialism. If it were, then there would certainly also be a possibility for talks on this issue.

In reply to a question as to whether this last sentence could be understood to mean that in the event of a socialist regime in the FRG, there could be a unity of nation along GDR lines, Honecker replied laconically: "Thoughts are free. There are, of course, other negotiating partners. This should not, however, be understood in the expansionist sense."

Erich Honecker continued: I would like to stress, therefore, that relations between the GDR and the FRG can only develop reasonably in accordance with the concluded treaties and the Helsinki final act. In these documents, the two German states state their will to proceed strictly from the principles of international law in development of their relationship with each other.

Question 2: Cooperation is not being made easier by a differing interpretation of the four-power agreement on Berlin. The GDR and the USSR recently published a joint document, by which they prove that the quadripartite agreement only affects West Berlin. The GDR, however, is not a signatory power. The three Western signatories adhere to the position that the description "the appropriate territory" in the agreement of 3 September 1971 applies to all of Berlin, and, accordingly, includes East Berlin. How can such an opposite interpretation of the agreement retain long-term validity, and how can Berlin, due to this, avoid becoming a source of tension again?

Reply: It would be best if all concerned were to refuse to read into the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 something it does not contain. It is initially wrong to speak of a "four-power agreement on Berlin." If you look carefully at the text of the document, you will note that the word "Berlin" is not in it. I can assure you of this, because I was authorized, on behalf of the GDR, to have talks with representatives of the Soviet Union on the GDR's contribution to the quadripartite agreement, and on proposals, which after consultation and agreement with the GDR Government, were included in this agreement. Further, the word "Berlin" cannot be in it, because Berlin, as the capital of the GDR, had not in any w y been a subject of the negotiations among the four powers.

The quadripartite agreement speaks of Berlin's western sectors, and in this its main stipulation is that, as of up to now, these sectors are not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and, further, that in the future they will not be governed by it. The four-power agreement has proved itself in practice. No side should try to test how much strain it will stand. It is important to strictly observe and fully implement its provisions. This will make a peaceful development of Berlin (West) possible for a long time, and then there will be no danger of a new source of tension arising here.

Like the FRG, the GDR is a signatory power of the quadripartite agreement. But it is not really possible to overlook the fact that Berlin (West) is situated in the middle of GDR territory. All you need is to look at the map. All access routes to Berlin (West) lead through the GDR. The result is that good relations with our state are dictated by reason.

We made our active contribution to the creation of the quadripartite agreement. We are adhering to the commitments arising from the agreement and, therefore, can legitimately demand that the other side do the same. He who repeatedly claims that there is a "four power agreement on Berlin" is taking aim, at the same time, at the GDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is obvious that we will continue to reject this in the future.

In response to Voltmer's remark that, in the view of both the Western powers and the FRG's, as a nonsignatory state, the four-power agreement applies to all of Berlin, Honecker said: "This is all pure rubbish. The four-power agreement can only apply to Berlin (West). Otherwise, there would have been no negotiations at all. The GDR has all rights over Berlin, the capital of the GDR." With reference to the fact that the four parties represented in the lower house recently adopted a clear statement on the ties [bingdungen] between West Berlin and the Federal Republic, Honecker said: "This is wishful thinking and not a realistic policy but a dangerous one." The citizens of Berlin (West) and the Federal Republic profited after all, from the four-power agreement on Berlin (West).

"There are, therefore, links [verbingdungen] but no ties between Berlin (West) and the Federal Republic, and we are creating all the necessary prerequisites for the links. They can be further expanded. Each year, 19 million people cross the borders between Berlin (West) and the Federal Republic in more than 5 million cars."

Question 3: I read NEUES DEUTSCHLAND fairly frequently, and I see that the paper's reportage regarding the Federal Republic is very critical. The same applies to coverage by the GDR radio. So far, the Federal Government has not taken measures of any kind against GDR journalists accredited in Bonn, a fact which must be interpreted as respect for free reportage. The GDR, on the other hand, has expelled or warned critical West German journalists. Do you not regard this, on the one hand, as a violation of the spirit of the Helsinki final act, and could not such measures, on the other hand, give rise to the impression that the corresponding organs in your country do not feel strong enough to bear the criticism made by Western journalists even if, in some cases, it is a case of false reports?

Reply: First of all, I would like to tell you that the journalistic activity of some FRG correspondents accredited in the GDR contradicts not only the spirit but the letter of the Helsinki final act. It is expressly stated in the final act that, in their work, journalists should be guided by the aim of serving peace and the development of good-neighbourly relations between the states; in other words, from the principles of the final act as a whole, in view of the well-known lies and slander in the reports by theses correspondents, there can be no question of allowing the dissemination of a completely distorted picture of the GDR to citizens of the FRG.

One should not, therefore, confuse matters. We are not against critical reportage. But critical reportage and slander are two different kettles of fish. How are the relations between the GDR and the FRG to be further normalized if the FRG mass medial continually interfere in our internal affairs, if they spread falsehoods or half-truths about the GDR, if they launch lies into the world and then comment on them for years to follow as if they were the truth, nothing but the pure truth? Press freedom here, Press freedom there. Freedom is always something concrete. There is citizen freedom and there is proletarian freedom, capitalist and socialist. One cannot unite the two of them. You can see this, for example, from the fact that when the KPD [German Communist Party] was banned in the FRG, this entailed the prohibition of all its newspapers and magazines. The dissemination of anticommunist lies and slander is permitted in your country but prohibited in ours. Nothing of this can be changed. The decree issued by our Council of Ministers on 21 February 1973 concerning the activity of other states' publication organs and their correspondents in the GDR, states quite clearly that they must adhere to the laws and other legal regulations of our state. Obviously, we are responsible for upholding constitutionality in the GDR.

This has nothing at all to do with sensitivity about criticism, not even if the criticism of Western journalists is, in some cases, a case of false reports--as you said. Slander, in any case, not only contradicts the political awareness of responsibility but also the journalists' professional honor. They upset detente. They do not alter any part of reality in our country. Socialism has developed successfully during the DRG's 30 years of existence. It is stronger today than before. During these three decades, it has withstood the most massive attacks from its opponents, who were not able to halt it. This will continue in the future.

Of course, we were never so naive as to believe that correspondents from capitalist countries accredited in the GDR would spread the truth about socialism. Even if they wanted to, certain editors would prevent them, for that, after all, is not why they sent their journalists to us. But they could, at least, be expected to keep to the facts.

Measures have been taken in cases of such journalists from the FRG who spread malicious inventions about the GDR. As I have said, we do not hold criticism against anyone; we are not oversensitive. But there is the basic treaty, there are agreements and accords between the GDR and the FRG, and there are arrangements for the work of correspondents. All of these came about in the interest of relations between the two German states, and they are in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. One must proceed on this.

The GDR correspondents accredited in the FRG do this. They stick to the facts, and it cannot be held against them that, for instance, unemployment, job bans and manifestations of neo-Nazism in the FRG are such facts. Lies, distortions and personal smears have no place in the reporting of our journalists.

At this point, there was an exchange between the partners to the discussion in which Voltmer expressed the view that journalists from the Federal Republic would not report falsehoods about the GDR, to which Honecker said: "The journalists from the Federal Republic and other countries must, in their work in the GDR, adhere to the GDR's laws and regulations. Moreover, we happen to live under two differing social systems and also have differing views about freedom of the press."

Question 4: The media in the Federal Republic have repeatedly reported that you have considerably promoted the establishment of intershops, in order to give GDR inhabitants the opportunity to purchase high-quality goods with both their own and foreign currency. Have these shops proven themselves, and are you considering the expansion of such shops?

Reply: The interest of your media in the creation of intershops in the GDR, which, in any case, have existed for 15 years, is very strange. The media obviously object to GDR citizens being given the opportunity to purchase directly--that is, without the pretense of relatives and friends--goods with foreign currency which, up to then, they would have kept under the mattress, or sold in neighboring countries on the black markets, or spent in similar shops. This is a counterfeit morality. The left hand is not to see what the right hand is doing.

Of course, the intershop outlets have proven their work, and not only for tourist and visitor traffic. Large sums of foreign currencies which previously flowed into dark channels now are placed in the coffers of the state. The profit from this is enjoyed not only by those citizens who buy goods with foreign currencies but by all others as well. For instance, we use these funds to build industrial installations which help determine the GDR's future output level.

I said in my speech in Dresden on 26 September 1977 that the intershop outlets are not permanent features of socialism. We have no intention of extending them. On the contrary, during the past year, we reduced their number by over 100. We were able to do so without affecting principle [ohne die substanz anzugreifen], so to speak, for reasons of economy.

Incidentally, we could rescind the easing of foreign currency regulations which we introduced a few years ago. I do not know whether you would like this, since the orders which would be necessary in this connection would inevitably cause difficulties to tourist and visitor traffic. Foreign currency checks at the borders mean long waiting periods. Everybody knows that. I cannot imagine that this is what you wish.

Question 5: During recent months, there have been repeated reports in the Federal Republic of Germany and abroad alleging that the relations between yourself and Premier Stoph are not particularly good. Some papers even claim to know that your position has weakened and that Mr Stoph is the so-called crown prince. What do you say about such rumors?

Reply: When I told the Politburo about your question, the response was loud laughter. We are all dyed in the wool republicans, and crown princes play no part among us. Incidentally, we communists were in favor, as long ago as the time of the Weimar Republic, of transforming the German Reich into a soviet republic, not to mention our stand against the compensation paid to the German princes. But you know all about this from our earlier discussions.

Replying to Voltmer's reminder that this answer had failed to deal with the question about himself and Stoph, Honecker merely said that at the meeting of the Politburo, Stoph had been among those members who had laughed loudest about this question.

Question 6 : Has Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic improved prospects for an early meeting between you and Helmut Schmidt, and are there already contacts to prepare such a meeting before the end of this year?

Reply: I have said before that we attribute to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and its results great importance for detente, security and peace. It is hoped that implementation of the "joint declaration" signed in Bonn will also have a favorable influence on further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

I continue to have a positive attitude about meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

But, like Herr Schmidt, I am of the opinion that there is only sense in such a meeting if it brings about useful results for further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. This is why appropriate conditions should be created first, and this of course demands constructive and businesslike attitudes on both sides.

Question 7: Would a change of government in Bonn bring about a change in the quality of relations between Bonn and you, or would you be ready to continue the path of detente with a federal government of a different political composition?

Reply: I have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is a consequence of our fundamental attitude to the questions of peace and of relations between the two German states that we are ready to continue, with any FRG Government, a policy which serves those aims. Incidentally, it is our experience that there are reasonable and unreasonable people, more or less, in all Bundestag groups in Bonn. I do not hide in this context, however, that the progress of normalization of relations which has been agreed upon with the federal government is enormous. In short, the main aim is that detente, peace and normalization of relations make progress. That is the main thing.

Question 8: How do you assess the chances for an easing of tension between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and for worldwide disarmament?

Reply: The cessation of the arms race and disarmament are the most important results that must be achieved in order to safeguard world peace in the long run. Indeed, it can be said that they constitute a question of mankind's very existence. If disarmament is achieved, one will no longer have the worries about detente which occupy us today. As far as the chances in this respect are concerned, I remain optimistic, despite everything.

The outcome of the recent NATO Council meeting in Washington means the piling up of new dangerous obstacles in the path of detente and disarmament. This applies in particular to the long-term program for an accelerated arms program. Such a policy is a slap in the face to the peoples. They want peace and wish that these huge resources not be squandered on armaments, but used for the solution of their vital problems. Never before have activities in the international arena for lasting peace been stronger than now. The realization that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has become a basic axiom of our time. If it is true, and it is surely true, disarmament cannot be bypassed. The task must be to supplement political detente with military detente.

Together with its socialist allies, the GDR takes a persistent stand for halting the arms race and for disarmament. We regard the proposals of the USSR for arms limitation and the other concrete steps in this direction as a realistic program acceptable to all sides. Its implementation would mark a substantial step forward. That is why it has aroused such a strong response among world public opinion and, last but not least, at the UN special session. At the Vienna talks the Warsaw Pact states have once again submitted their constructive proposals. They are a sensible compromise and are aimed at finally bringing about a mutually acceptable agreement.

Attempts to obtain unilateral advantages, or to tie disarmament to questions which have nothing in common with it, run directly counter to the interests of peace. It is evident that all measures for disarmament must be based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Question 9: Since publishing my first interview with you on 17 February 1977, I have received several hundred letters from GDR citizens, who claim that their repeated applications for visits or exit permits have been refused.

This suggests that, in many cases, your competent authorities have turned down exit permit applications. Yet the German Democratic Republic signed the Helsinki final act, in which the signatories declare their readiness "to respect human rights and fundamental liberties" and "to deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit with applications from people who wish to be reunited with their families." Meanwhile, your competent bodies have granted tens of thousands of applicants exit permits to the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries. So why has your country still not granted all applications for exit permits, at least for those striving for family reunification? Do you think that with the improvement of relations between you and Bonn the chances for GDR citizens to leave their country will also improve?

Reply: You know, in this respect, we are better than our reputation. It appears that people in the FRG do not want to acknowledge this. The competent GDR bodies, as you yourself state, are dealing magnanimously with questions in this sphere, especially as regards family reunification. But family reunifications are not one-sided matters. They are often connected with other questions outside our jurisdiction. We are all equal before the law. It will not be any different in the future. In this we are in total harmony with the Helsinki final act and the principle of sovereignty of every state.

But it cannot be ignored that certain circles in the FRG misuse the humanitarian questions time and again in order to create ill will and to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. This is not what was agreed upon in Helsinki. Neither there nor in the agreements between the GDR and FRG was a carte blanche given for criminal elements to misuse the transit roads for slave trade camouflaged as "aid in escaping." We cannot countenance this, either in the interest of the citizens of our state or of detente.

As far as the whole complex of issues in the humanitarian field are concerned, not least in the field of legal aid, a clear word is in order here. Attention must be drawn to the responsibility of those in the FRG who refuse, with regard to GDR state citizenship, to proceed in the end and unequivocally from the position of international law. To mention merely one example, the Salzgitter "central investigation office" is still engaged in investigations by the public prosecutor of GDR citizens because they abide by the laws of their country. This is one of the serious obstacles.

Finally, I would like to stress again that in a climate of strict respect for sovereignty and noninterference, on the basis of concluded treaties, further progress is entirely possible in normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The different social systems in the two states need be no obstacle to this. It is not only those in the FRG's governing circles who know that our side has never been lacking in good will.

Question 10: Mr Honecker, can you say anything about the sentencing of Mr Bahro?

Reply: There is an ADN statement on this matter. I have nothing to add to that. I am neither a judge nor a public prosecutor. All are equal before the law. I know that in your country, too, sentences have been passed under your laws for espionage activity. In the FRG, by the way, a number of people were sentenced under your laws to more than 8 years for espionage activity.

A few days ago, we learned from a report in the FRG press that a new office for intelligence, to be created under the authority of the Defense Ministry, is to collect information, particularly about the "Eastern bloc." Federal Minister Apel will, according to this report, request 500 to 600 permanent posts from the Federal Intelligence Service.

That means even more intelligence activity against the socialist states, of which--as you know--the GDR is one. I am anxious to see what sort of reports come from this office in the service of press freedom.

A pretaste of this can probably be seen in the Sunday TIMES report of 2 July, which was disseminated by the FRG's mass media, according to which GDR paratroopers are presently gathering in Angola for operations in Namibia. This is nothing but a figment of the imagination. There is not the slightest truth in this report. Such reports are detrimental to peace. What is more, they violate press freedom. This sort of thing is suited to the poisoning of relations between the peoples and states.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN REPUDIATES WESTERN 'SLANDERS'

LD070924Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman has vigorously repudiated latest slanders of the GDR and its policy in Africa and in the Middle East made by the imperialist mass media. The statement refers to slanders of the GDR in connection with the assassination of Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the thwarting of an attempted coup in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The statement says: "Such lies and slanders emanating from the pens of imperialist and reactionary intelligence services or opinion manipulators are part of the intensified ideological subversion of imperialism directed against the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. They are attempts to undermine the anti-imperialist alliance between these countries, the nationally liberated states and the national liberation movements."

The spokesman's statement goes on to say: "Whenever the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states provide urgently needed political and material assistance to the friendly, nationally liberated states and national liberation movements, at their request and in accordance with all principles of international law, a hue and cry emanates from imperialist capitals about 'communist expansion and interference'--as though the actual imperialist interference in Shaba, in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, the many thousands of U.S. officers and officials in Saudi Arabia, for example, did not exist."

The statement points out: "It was noted in the GDR--with astonishment and indignation--that the press in certain Arab states had joined the latest imperialist campaign of slanders against the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states. The activities of GDR experts who are assisting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, at the request of the legitimate government, in developing its national economy and consolidating the independence of the friendly country, are being most grossly distorted. The GDR vigorously repudiated these fabrications and insinuations."

In conclusion, it is stated: "The GDR is among those states which have consistently and selflessly advocated the just cause of the Arabs, in particular the Arab people of Palestine. Its principled action for an all-embracing, just and lasting peaceful solution in the Middle East has always been recognized by representatives of the Arab states. Its traditional policy of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields with all Arab states willing to engage in this, is well known in the Arab world."

ASSEMBLY MAKES CHANGES IN PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

LD062014Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI)--Thursday at 1100 am in Budapest the summer session of the Hungarian parliament was inaugurated. Present are: Pal Losonozi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Istvan Huszar, Karoly Nemeth and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee. The session is furthermore attended by the secretaries of the party Central Committee and the members of the government. The boxes on the gallery are occupied by numerous members of the Budapest accredited diplomatic corps.

Following inauguration by Antal Apro, president of the parliament, Laszlo Pesta, parliament notary, read out the joint rescript that the HSWP Central Committee and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front had addressed to parliament, on the ground of which the session passed decisions in personal matters. Lajos Cseterki, under acknowledgement of his merits, was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona was relieved as member of the Presidential Council; and Jozsef Somogy MP's renouncement from membership of the Presidential Council was accepted. Parliament then elected Imre Katona secretary of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, furthermore elected Sandor Barcs, Lajos Mehes and Miklos Vida members of the Presidential Council.

Hereafter Antal Apro told the session that Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, submitted to parliament a bill on the execution of the 1977 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic. The legislative body accepted for deliberation the following agenda:

1. Report by the Council of Ministers about the work done so far and the tasks ahead.

2. Bill on the execution of the 1977 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

3. Interpellations.

Hereafter President Gyorgy Lazar of the Council of Ministers took the floor and delivered the government's report.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS; FRG DELEGATION ATTENDS

LD061102Y Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The 2-day summer session of parliament opened in Budapest this morning. In his report, Gyorgy Lazar will sum up the results and experiences of the program adopted by the government 3 years ago. His report will be followed by the debate of legislators.

The agenda of the Hungarian National Assembly also includes a debate on the implementation of last year's budget.

A Bundestag delegation, which includes representatives from all the FRG parliamentary parties, is also present at the session of the Hungarian National Assembly.

The delegation, which is led by Karl Carstens, president of the Bundestag, was received this morning by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. The West German legislators began negotiations yesterday with representatives of the Hungarian National Assembly about developing contacts between the two countries and international issues.

PARLIAMENT, FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATIONS DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD061104Y Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI)--Official negotiations between the Hungarian parliament and the FRG Bundestag delegations under Antal Apro and Karl Carstens--as was reported earlier--took their beginning Wednesday in Budapest.

President A. Apro of the Hungarian parliament informed the guests about the experience of the legislative body and topical issues of Hungary's cultural, political and economic life. Touching upon contacts between the two countries, he described as satisfactory the so far attained results of cooperation.

The two negotiating sides agreed there are still further chances for developing the bilateral relations. The current talks between representatives of the two legislative bodies are likely to contribute a great deal to materializing those chances. It was desirable--they stated unanimously--to strengthen the trend of international detente, peaceful coexistence and cooperation which is in the interest of both countries.

COMMUNIQUE ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU041310Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 78 p 3 AU

["Communique on a Hungarian Party Delegation's Visit to Portugal"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], an MSZMP delegation, led by MSZMP Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Karoly Nemeth, visited Portugal from 26 to 30 June. The delegation included Ferenc Frank, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Bekes County Party Committee; and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

The delegation held talks with a participating PCP group led by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and including Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Octavio Pato; Candidate Politburo Member Angelo Veloso; and Albano Nunes, Central Committee member and head of the PCP International Affairs Department.

While in Portugal, the MSZMP delegation became acquainted with various PCP activities, visited the nationalized Covina glass factory and went to Oporto to participate in a mass friendship rally on 28 June.

The Hungarian party delegation conveyed to MSZMP's solidarity with the struggle pursued by the Portuguese communists in defense of revolutionary achievements and democratic freedom rights and for improving the material and social positions of the people and for social advancement in the interests of Portugal's national independence. The delegation expressed its appreciation of the consistent struggle waged by the PCP to unite all progressive and democratic forces against fascism.

The PCP representatives, on behalf of their party, expressed gratitude for the solidarity that has been and is being manifested by the MSZMP and the Hungarian people with the Portuguese people's struggle against fascism and with the Portuguese revolution. The PCP highly valued the successes attained by socialist Hungary under MSZMP leadership and expressed its solidarity with the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism.

Both party representatives established that the forces of peace and progress have scored successes throughout the world; the growing strength of the socialist countries, the international working class and the national liberation movements are exerting a determining impact on the development of the world situation. They paid tribute to the success of international detente thus far, particularly in European peace, security and cooperation. They stressed that preserving world peace is a vital issue of mankind. Reducing military tension and halting the arms race, and particularly the production of all mass destruction weapons, are in the vital interests of all peoples. The MSZMP and PCP representatives reaffirmed the commitment of the parties for peace, international detente and universal and total disarmament, in accordance with the position adopted by the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. To this end, they are prepared to cooperate with other progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces to avert the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The representatives noted that imperialism is intensifying its efforts to halt the advance of the forces of peace, independence and social progress, and is attempting to hinder the policy of detente, foment the arms race and a cold war atmosphere, intervene in the domestic affairs of other people and use intervention and aggression against independent states and people struggling for liberation. The MSZMP and the PCP are in solidarity with all people struggling against fascism, reaction, racial hatred, neocolonialism, apartheid and any form of imperialist rule. The two party representatives condemned the latest African plans of the imperialists and assured the people of the continent of their support in the struggle to consolidate these people's national independence and for social progress and building a new life.

Proceeding from the fact that every party determines its own policy independently and in accordance with the country's national characteristics, the MSZMP and PCP representatives recognized the particular importance of the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism, Leninism and proletarian internationalism. With their own activities, the MSZMP and the PCP will continue to actively contribute to this.

Both party representatives confirmed the mutual interest of the Hungarian and Portuguese people in the development of multifarious relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Portugal, and expressed their parties' willingness to continue actively to contribute to this. The MSZMP delegation's visit to Portugal has contributed to strengthening fraternal relations and internationalist cooperation between the two parties. The Hungarian party delegation returned to Budapest Friday evening.

HUNGARIAN-U.S. TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES EXCHANGED

LD071158Y Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) --The relative notes concerning the enforcement of the agreement on trade relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the United States of America, which was signed between the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the United States in Budapest on March 17, 1978, were exchanged in Budapest on July 7, 1978. Thus the Hungarian-American trade agreement came into effect.

U.S., WEST CRITICIZED FOR VAGUENESS AT VIENNA MBFR

AU061508Y Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian issue no 27 for 2 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Ervin Reti article: "The Reduction of Armaments: Debates Over the Upper Limit; Vienna: The Pace of Progress; The Size of Troops and Reductions"]

[Excerpt] What Weapons?

Following the digressive debate on the size of troops, fundamental problems were once more considered. The NATO countries to some extent modified their position on 19 April 1978 at the last session of the 14th round.

The NATO countries leaked the information to the Western press that they insist primarily on the number of tanks that should be withdrawn and that they no longer demand the withdrawal of the most modern types of weapons from the area. They were obliged to refrain from such a demand all the more since the F-4 planes they offered to withdraw can no longer be considered truly modern planes and, of the 7,000 warheads, they considered withdrawing only 1,000 of the most obsolete ones. (According to the memorable joint foreign policy statement published in the Soviet press, the NATO proposals, "although only slightly, constituted a step forward. They were seen as such by the Warsaw Pact countries which declared that in order to break the deadlock they will make counterproposals in the near future," and this was indeed done on 8 June.]

The June Plan

In elaborating their new comprehensive plan, the socialist countries have considered the Western counterarguments that seemed to be most significant. Thus, they regard as possible the development of a joint upper limit at the level of 900,000 troops each, of which ground forces would consist of 700,000 troops each. They agree that only the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce their ground forces in the first phase and that they should reduce them on an equal percentage. Lastly, they approve the proposal that the reduction of armaments should, in the initial phase, only apply to varieties and types that have been named by the Soviet and U.S. sides.

The Soviet Union is thus prepared to withdraw, within a year, three complete divisions together with their military technological equipment including 1,000 tanks. At the same time, the socialist countries stressed that one must proceed from the disclosed realistic figures on personnel, and universaldecisions which are binding for all participants will have to be reached in the subsequent phases of the reduction.

The new proposals and the negotiating method well reflect the fact that, within the frame of reference of mutual and equal security and the preclusion of unilateral advantages, the socialist countries are making far-reaching allowances for the other side's concepts.

It is now the Western side's turn to respond. At the same time, the afore-mentioned statement of the Soviet position had reason to note a few disturbing elements in the U.S. attitude. What is meant is not normal debates, but a fundamental way of approach, an intention and attitude. For instance, NATO has rejected the Warsaw Pact proposal that the size of troops be frozen during negotiations, and while the level of Soviet troops in the area of central Europe has not risen, the number of U.S. soldiers has increased by 26,000.

Although, following the Western proposal in April, the socialist side indicated that it would expedite a positive reply, in the meantime a demand by the Atlantic "Euro-Group" to modernize weapons, occupied a special place at the Washington NATO summit, and all these unfavorable steps are accompanied by a vigorous campaign to make the socialist negotiating partners responsible for the slow progress.

The possibility for results exists, but what results can be expected is still uncertain. Instead of posing the question of the alternative of confrontation or cooperation to the Soviet Union, which has unequivocally chosen the path of cooperation, the United States should clarify its own real aims. Vienna would present itself as a good forum for this.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS CHILEAN SOCIALISTS ALTAMIRANO, ALMEYDA

AU0609l0Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Istvan Arkus interview: "A World Conference in Support of the Chilean People's Struggle Will Be Held in Madrid; Statement by Carlos Altamirano and Clodomiro Almeyda for NEPSZABADSAG"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party has visited our country [from 28-29 June]. Carlos Altamirano, secretary general of the party's Central Committee and head of the delegation, and Deputy Secretary General Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary of the Popular Unity Executive Committee, received NEPSZABADSAG staff member Istvan Arkus and answered his questions.

[Question] A few days ago the world celebrated the 70th anniversary of the birth of Salvador Allende, and the popular unity parties have declared this year the year of the president who died a hero's death. The first question is what acts have been organized in the commemoration year to intensify solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle and to enhance the international isolation of the junta?

[Answer] "Our most important initiative in the Allende Commemoration Year will be the staging of a world conference in support of the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorship in Madrid at the end of the year," said Clodomiro Almeyda. "We hope that the large-scale international assembly we are organizing in conjunction with the WPC and Spanish democratic forces will express worldwide solidarity with the Chilean people in an effective form and enhance the junta's international isolation. We are planning this world conference to be an event of internationalist solidarity of the largest scale since the coup. It will certainly succeed in exerting pressure on the Pinochet regime and it may impart an impetus to the struggles of the Chilean anti-dictatorship forces as well. Our actions this year are aimed primarily at forcing the junta to permit those obliged to live outside their country to return home and to permit every Chilean citizen to live freely, without persecution, at home."

[Question] In recent weeks some Western papers tried to create the impression that the junta is gradually liberalizing its oppressive regime and that the Pinochet dictatorship's nature is changing. What is the true situation in Chile?

[Answer] "Some North American government circles do, in fact, make efforts to scrub clean the bloody image of some Latin American military dictatorships and thus make themselves appear in a better light as well, since, after all, they helped these regimes to power and are maintaining them even today," Carlos Altamirano said.

"This applies particularly to the Chilean regime. To maintain their power and assure their privileges, the North American monopolies and the local oligarchy need military dictatorships relying on the force of arms, since they feel that democratic institutions and means are insufficient to insure the protection of their interests. Therefore, the so-called trend of liberalization can only hover around the surface and, in accordance with the concepts of its manipulators, cannot extend further than t mprove the image of these dictatorships and their North American supporters in the eyes of the world."

[Question] General Leigh, who represents the air force in the junta, has recently criticized Pinochet on more than one occasion. What is behind this? How deep are the cracks in the apparatus of the junta?

[Answer] "It is true that there is opposition to Pinochet in the apparatus of the dictatorship and there are real disagreements in the military leadership," Carlos Altamirano replied. "To be sure, rats flee from a sinking ship and Pinochet's ship is beginning to sink. The economic situation is catastrophic. International isolation is all but complete. Chile has become involved in serious conflicts with neighboring Argentina and Bolivia. Orlando Letelier's assassination in Washington, ordered by Pinochet, has profoundly shaken international public opinion and created a great commotion both in the United States and in Chile. Pinochet is criticized by the Catholic Church, the Christian Democratic Party and all patriotic forces. This affects the military leadership as well, and recently 13 generals of the corps of general officers expressed their disagreement with Pinochet's policy. Differences are caused primarily by the tensions that have arisen with Argentina and Bolivia. After these, the possibility cannot be excluded that Pinochet may have to leave sooner or later and be replaced by another general at the summit of power. Still, even such a change of an individual may constitute a certain step forward."

[Question] The United States recently recalled its ambassador from Santiago and is trying to create the impression of tension in the relationship between Washington and Santiago because of the Letelier assassination. What is the true situation?

[Answer] "As I have said, the United States would like Pinochet to be replaced by another Chilean general at the head of the Santiago regime," said Carlos Altamirano. "The reason for this is that they are bothered by Pinochet's bloody image, and it is general knowledge today that the Nixon administration was mainly responsible for Pinochet's ability to come to power through a coup in Santiago. The Washington administration is now trying to exert pressure on the Santiago dictatorship to bring about a change at the head of the junta according to its wishes. To this end, it strives to use the assassination of Orlando Letelier, our socialist party comrade, former popular unity minister, in 1976 in Washington. The North American administration has demanded from Pinochet the extradition of three Chilean officers--General Contreras, Lieutenant Colonel Espinoza and Captain Fernandez Larios--to be put on trial in the United States as the moral perpetrators of the bombing responsible for Orlando Letelier's death, and, incidentally, the fact that three high-ranking officers had a hand in such a cowardly murder will be set down on the ignominious pages of the Chilean Army's history. Pinochet has refused to extradite the three high-ranking officers, since, had he agreed, it would have been tantamount to agreeing to his own extradition since he gave the order to murder Letelier and this obviously would have come out at a court trial. Still, neither because of its own prestige nor because of its own public opinion can the Washington administration reconcile itself to Pinochet's ordering assassinations with impunity on U.S. territory and have such an important opposition personage as Orlando Letelier murdered with a bomb."

[Question] What results have been achieved in uniting the anti-dictatorship forces and how is the popular unity struggle to restore democracy in Chile progressing?

[Answer] "Gradually, all Chilean democratic forces agree more and more that the struggle against the dictatorship calls for collaboration", said Clodomiro Almeyda. "This realization is also spreading among Christian democratic and other patriotic forces today. Collaboration is producing results on the trade union level and in the struggle developed to protect the workers' interests. Moreover, patriotic forces representing the most varied trends are finding a common denominator in the struggle waged for human rights. It has always been the policy of the popular unity parties to gather all patriotic forces for a joint struggle against the junta. In this, we have made certain progress recently but we must further intensify our efforts. We are certain that our struggle will be effective and successful, and democracy will be restored in Chile."

NEPSZABADSAG ON CP INDEPENDENCE, INTERNATIONALISM

AU051703Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "It Is Valid, Now As Before"]

[Text] At a conference 2 years ago, 29 European communist and workers parties representing almost 30 million communists discussed their joint tasks in implementing the Helsinki agreement, consolidating peace on the continent and promoting social progress.

The period since this conference held in Berlin has only strengthened the fundamental conclusion that detente and peaceful coexistence create the best conditions for people's progress and their struggle against the capitalist monopolies, unemployment and inflation and for social changes, restraining reactionary and aggressive political forces in the capitalist countries and the building and further strengthening of socialism in the socialist countries.

Defending the Helsinki Achievements

Although they are considering it from the wrong side, the U.S. war industry potentates and other extremist imperialist forces interested in sharpening international tension--who fear what the people hope, that the process of detente will become irreversible--have realized that this thesis is true. They gamble on an aggravation of the international situation, an intensification of tension, a stalemate at the Geneva and Vienna negotiations on limiting armaments and the production of new mass destruction weapons and carriers for inclusion in weapons systems.

They expect to change the existing balance of power and to obtain a superiority of strength through a dangerous new escalation of armament. This is what guided them when they strove to wreck the Belgrade conference and this is what they are guided by when they seek to replace normal interstate relations and cooperation among countries with different social systems--which were so difficult to develop, but which have finally been expressed in a joint document in Helsinki--once more with the style of the cold war.

Under the prevailing conditions, the appeal of the Berlin conference is more timely than ever: no one valuing peace can reconcile himself to cold war endeavors, one must defend and strengthen the achievements won on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the ideals and commitments adopted by 35 governments in Helsinki, and one must oppose international reaction, curb the arms race and struggle to achieve disarmament and reduce military expenditures.

The Communist Movement Is Strengthening

The selfless struggle waged to consolidate peace and security has greatly contributed to the new successes of the socialist countries' communist parties in the struggle to create advanced socialist conditions, as well as to the considerable influence of the communist parties in a whole number of capitalist countries. In Italy the Christian Democratic government is obliged to reply on a broad democratic collaboration of forces that also includes the communist party backed by one-third of the voters. In France, despite a disintegration of leftist unity, almost every fourth voter has voted communist. In Portugal, together with other democratic forces, our sister party is successfully defending the fundamental achievements of the April 1974 turnabout. In Spain, the communist party has achieved legal status and is an important factor in the democratic transformation of life and a liquidation of the remnants of fascism in the country. In Greece, the communists have multiplied their votes and the number of their deputies and are playing an increasing role in the struggle to democratize the country.

However, the more reaction feels cornered and the more it fears that communist parties may emerge in the governments of certain capitalist countries, the more it tries to magnify natural differences of views araising from the different conditions of parties, and the more it attempts to force artificial debates upon them, strives to pit them against each other and their sister parties struggling in the socialist countries and strains to entice them onto the path of anti-Sovietism, divide them into "Eurocomunist" and "non-Eurocommunist" parties and break up the communist movement's unity.

Among other things, our party Central Committee's April resolution called attention to the following: "Even now, pseudo-revolutionary trends and rightest and 'leftist' deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line appear in the international workers movement. Nationalism and anti-Sovietism are manifest, the most extreme species of which is Maoism. The enemies of peace, socialism and progress try to take advantage of all this in order to disorganize the workers movement, create confusion and disruption in the ranks of the communists and undermine the unity of the socialist countries.

These circles are disseminating the slander that some parties want to curtail the independence and freedom of movement of other parties in shaping their strategy and tactics. The point is, however--and this is confirmed by the completely unanimously adopted position of the Berlin conference--that no one in the communist movement opposes the principle of the equal rights of the parties and no one endangers the sister parties' independence, the accepted and respected norm of the movement. No one questions the duty of individual communist parties to appraise their countries' specific conditions and national characteristics and to define successive tasks and the methods of the struggle leading to socialist revolution and the building of a socialist society.

General Laws, National Characteristic

Of course, paying attention to independence and characteristic features does not mean disregarding the common laws of internationlism, the attainment of the revolution, and socialist and communist construction. As our party Central Committee's April resolution, previously cited, states: "It is the right and duty of each fraternal party to independently and creatively apply the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of the socialist revolution and construction in a manner which makes allowances for the given country's characteristics and traditions."

These are matters of principle on which there can be no compromise with rightist or leftist views and deeds, which are at variance with Marxism-Leninism. Defending the communist movement's fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles is the joint task of all fraternal parties.

Just as indispensable is mutual solidarity and the accordance of internationalist support for each other's struggle against the common enemy, the pressure of monopoly capital and the forces of the cold war. In our party's view, proletarian internationalism encompasses a coordination of national and international interests, which mutually support one another; comradely cooperation; development of a joint position and concerted action on major political issues; on the basis of the fraternal parties' independence, equality and voluntary cooperation; mutual interest in each other's successes; and study of the movement's common experiences and their enrichment with one's own militant experiences.

Dismissing slanders against the Soviet Union is not merely one question among many. Imperialism is resorting to any means--open lies and disguised intrigues--to detach progressive forces and fraternal parties from the side of the Soviet Union and the CPSU.

Hostility Is Not Criticism

This is one of the reasons for our party's emphasis on the Soviet Union's role and the solidarity it harbors for the Soviet Union, which rests on principled foundations. This also applies to the slanderous campaign conducted against the Soviet Union by the Chinese leadership, which is openly entering into a joint anti-Soviet front with extremist circles in the United States and other imperialist countries, which are plotting to intensify tension. It is all the more important that the fraternal countries act in the spirit also underscored by the Berlin document, which calls for resolute disavowal of anticommunist campaigns aimed at the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries.

Of course, there is no question of the Berlin conference considering every criticism as slander. "The communist parties do not regard as anticommunists everyone who disagrees with their policy or criticizes their activity," established the document of the European fraternal parties. Differentiating among the critics, they take note of reasonable criticism and treat those who have been misled patiently, but they accord an unmistakeable reply to those who are guided by anticommunist hatred or who attack the achievements of existing socialism under the pretext of criticism.

As for relations among the fraternal parties, they proceed from the fact that emphasis must be placed on mutual assistance, internationalist solidarity, the joint quest for solutions and simultaneous domestic and international responsibility, even if disagreements may occur and, indeed, do occur in the practical appraisal of new problems.

The MSZMP kept this in mind when, in the period since the 11th congress, it conducted a bilateral exchange of views with delegates of 65 fraternal parties, was represented at congresses of communist and workers parties, and participated in events serving the unity and ideological cooperation of the socialist countries' fraternal parties.

We Identify Ourselves With It

Two years ago, our continent's communist and workers parties elaborated a joint position which necessitates concerted action by communists, but does not restrain a single party's freedom of action.

They have set themselves objectives which not only call for, but also facilitate, collaboration with all progressive forces--workers, peasants, representatives of sciences and culture, women and young people, believers and nondenominational people, social democrats and other peace-loving parties and mass organizations, with everyone who is interested in a peaceful future for our continent and in the prosperity of all European nations and peoples.

Our party greatly values and identifies with the guidance of the European fraternal parties' Berlin conference. As it has before, it will continue to participate in the struggle waged for their realization. As Comrade Kadar declared in his speech at last week's Warsaw mass rally: "In accordance with its internationalist policy, keeping in mind the conclusion of the communist and workers parties' 1969 Moscow world conference and the 1976 Berlin European conference, our party struggles and strives for the unity of the international workers movement, and for enhancing its ability to act."

BRIEFS

THAI ECONOMIC DELEGATION--At the invitation of minister of foreign trade Joszef Biro, a Thai economic delegation led by Minister of Commerce Nam Phunwatthu arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. The delegation, consisting of 20 members, includes leading officials of Thailand's ministries of communications and commerce in responsible positions and representatives of notable Thai enterprises. The delegation will begin talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the further development of economic relations between the two countries on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

HUNGARIAN-SYRIAN COOPERATION--The 3 year Hungarian-Syrian workplan elaborated with reference to the implementation of the interstate cultural agreement and signed on Thursday at the Institute of Cultural Relations will provide new guiding principles for education, scientific and cultural cooperation. The document was signed by Vilmos Meruk, deputy chairman of the Institute of Cultural Relations, and Syrian Ambassador Sadiq Sadiqni. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jun 78 p 6 AU]

DEPARTING SWISS AMBASSADOR--Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi, Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and National Assembly Chairman Antal Apro have received for a farewell visit Swiss Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr Rene Stoudmann, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

ROMANIAN CITIZENSHIP TALKS--Talks were held in Budapest from 26 June to 1 July on resolving instances of Hungarian-Romanian dual citizenship and preventing the attainment of dual citizenship. As a result of the talks, the text of an agreement to be concluded on this issue was initialed by Pal Gresznaryk, head of the major department for consular affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Gheorghe Badescu, head of the consular directorate of the Romanian Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

COUNCIL OF STATE AWARDS SOVIET, POLISH COSMONAUTS

LD061136Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the successful completion of the flight of the Soyuz-30 spacecraft, the Council of State has adopted a decision to award the Order of Grunwald Cross First Class to cosmonaut-researcher and pilot Maj Miroslaw Hermaszewski; the Order of Grunwald Cross First Class to Soviet pilot-cosmonaut, Col Petr Klimuk, twice hero of the Soviet Union; and the Commander's Cross of the Polish Renaissance to pilot Lt Col Zenon Jankowski.

MIETKOWSKI REMEMBERED AS ACTIVIST, JOURNALIST

LD062047Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] We are deeply saddened by the news we received today. Jan Mietkowski, minister of culture and art and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, died in Warsaw yesterday. He was born in 1923 in Nieswiez. He completed his studies [word indistinct] at the University of Warsaw. Shortly after liberation, as early as in 1944 he began work in Lublin, as a journalist and became one of the original organizers of radio in People's Poland. His connection with radio dates from that time, and he worked as the editor of literary programs, editor in chief of the third program, and later as deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television.

He was an active member of the party and social activist. At the seventh party congress Jan Mietkowski was elected candidate member of the Central Committee. In 1974-78 he held the post of president of the central board of the Association of Polish Journalists. He was appointed to the post of minister of culture and art in March this year. The deceased held many distinctions for his professional and social work, including the Order of the Banner of Labor Second Class. We will always remember Jan Mietkowski the activist, journalist and radio man.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA'S SANCHEZ RECEIVED--PZPR General Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek met on 30 June with Luis Sanchez, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (SPN), and exchanged information on the two parties' current tasks. Some of the problems of PZPR-SPN cooperation were also discussed. The meeting was attended by Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RECALLED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled citizen Romuald Pietraszek from the post of first vice minister of communications because of his transfer to foreign service. At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers thanks Mr Pietraszek for his performance at his previous state posts. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

DEPUTY FOOD MINISTER RECALLED--On the motion of the minister of food industry and purchases, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Mgr Wincenty Zydron from the post of undersecretary of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases due to his retirement. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

DEPUTY FOOD MINISTER APPOINTED--On the motion of the minister of food industry and purchases, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Mgr Eng Eugeniusz Pacia undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES 5 JUL CC PLENARY SESSION

AU061928Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee Plenary session 5 July 1978]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/7/1978--We have everything we need for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of all the provisions of the five-year plan, stated President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of 5 July.

In the speech made at the conclusion of the plenary meeting, referring to the national plan of economic and social development in 1979-1980--the last two years of the current five-year plan--debated and approved by the plenary meeting, the party general secretary said that at the conclusion of this period some 120 thousand million lei bigger output will be obtained compared to the initial provisions of the five-year plan; reaching the ceiling of the additional plan adopted by the RCP national conference in December 1977.

For the two and a half years of the five-year plan the results are generally good--we have an over 40 thousand million lei additional output. Conditions are also ensured for all counties to have a some ten thousand million lei industrial output, Romania's president said, mentioning that relying on the additional achievements of so far, some representatives of the county party organisations asserted at the plenary meeting that they could even top the (?plan) provisions.

At the same time, the plan ensures the material and financial means needed for their implementation of the decisions of the eleventh congress and of the national conference of the party for raising the material and spiritual standard, for increasing by 32 per cent the real incomes, compared with some 20 percent initially envisaged.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the future tasks and objectives. He stressed that, although some products were turned out in additional quantities and many high quality, complex products were fabricated, the key problem for the next two and a half years is that of ensuring the basic raw materials and other products needed for the country's economic development and for exports. The speaker also dwelt on the measures required for the timely fulfillment of the investment plan by the commissioning of all scheduled units and also emphasized the decisive importance of the good organisation of work, of meeting the labour force requirements in basic production sectors.

Referring to the good technical and material supplies for production, President Nicolae Ceausescu also drew attention to the good cooperation between enterprises and to cutting down material consumptions in keeping with the established norms, all the more so as the Romanian industry has been endowed with the most up-to-date equipment existing today in the world.

The question of technical and material supplies, including energy, has hence to be closely linked to the observance of the established consumption norms and marked reduction of material consumption in all fields. We have very big reserves in this respect.

The Romanian head of state then spoke about the need for steadily raising the technical level of production, improving the quality of all products. We have obtained in this respect good results in each branch, the speaker said, insisting then on research activity, and on the rapid introduction of the results of research, of modern technologies, of technical progress.

Bearing in mind the size of our country, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, we could say that from the numerical point of view we are, as regards the research personnel, at the level of the developed states. We have able people who have demonstrated that they can do very good things.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu referred to some aspects related to the growing economic efficiency, responsibility and higher net production and national income on this basis.

As for agriculture, the speaker went on, the results are satisfactory on the whole. This year a relatively good harvest is envisaged. We must of course work in order to ensure the timely taking in of the harvest and without losses. Likewise, the plan provisions for agriculture have to be considered minimal, in all sectors but especially in the livestock compartment. Some counties will fulfill one year earlier the plan tasks in animal breeding and animal production. By fully ensuring the food supplies for the population, the speaker continued, agriculture will also have to provide much bigger quantities of produce for export.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then highlighted the attention that has to be paid to foreign trade. The plan stipulates increase at exports, particularly of industrial goods, as also at imports.

We have to pay greater attention to cooperation in production with the socialist countries, with the developing countries as also with the developed capitalist countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu said. We have many cooperation programmes with the socialist countries of the CMEA, as also with the other socialist countries.

Referring to the plan provisions in housing and the building of other social and cultural objectives, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that forces will be concentrated on the building of economic units and houses. The measures we have taken for ensuring materials and the mechanisation of work provide conditions for the complete fulfillment of the housing programme in the next two years.

It is necessary that adequate attention be paid to the fulfillment of the other measures too, related to the improved living and working conditions of the working people. The plan envisages the necessary means for the fulfillment of the provisions of the five-year plan and of the additional programme drawn up by the national conference in this sphere.

Under the next five-year plan, the speaker specified, some key branches will be developed more markedly. What we have achieved so far, in electronics and in other domains of technique could not be conceived by some people ten years ago. In the next two years we shall start building high-class planes, equipment for atomic energy. This poses big tasks to our industry and technique, to all branches of production and research involved in the respective activity.

Romania's president then stressed that in the light of these objectives it is necessary to improve the organisation and management of the whole economy, the level of technical and professional knowledge of all cadres, of the whole party and state active, the development of the socialist consciousness of the mass of working people.

Mentioning in this context the importance of the decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP of March 1978, for improving the economic and financial mechanism, more marked self-management and self-administration in all compartments, the president said: We shall start this very month the application of the net production indicator, of self-management and self-administration throughout the economy.

It will be, until the end of the year, a period of transition. Starting 1979 the respective principles are to work in all domains of activity.

This is an essential question for the Romanian economy, for its modernisation, for the fulfillment of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Broaching next a number of recent phenomena in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the tendency to tension shaping in international life, to the more marked policy of dividing the world into zones of influence.

In the situation created, the Romanian head of state said, we consider that everything has to be done to hamper the growing tension in international life, aiming at diminishing it, acting for the disputed issues among states to be solved by peaceful negotiations, based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of each nation. We consider that the events of the last few months demonstrate still more powerfully that the observance of each nation's independence, the right of each people to decide its own development path, without outside inmixture, is the sole groundwork for a policy of detente, of collaboration and peace in the world. That is why we act and shall do everything for the assertion of this policy.

The speaker reaffirmed Romania's resolve to work firmly for the development of collaboration with all socialist countries, for surmounting divergencies and for strengthening collaboration between them, for consolidating solidarity with the developing and non-aligned countries, against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the democratic settlement of the complex international questions, with the participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system.

At the same time we shall keep working for the development of relations with the developed capitalist countries in keeping with the principles of our policy of peaceful coexistence, founding still more firmly our international relations on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in international affairs, renunciation of threat or use of force.

We are also firmly resolved to work for the development of relations with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, other progressive and democratic parties and all countries for the settlement of the complex problems of the contemporary world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GNA SESSION, CONCLUSION

AU062000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/7/1978--General and per article debates on the bill for the amendment and completion of the law on remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done (No 57 of October 29, 1974) continued in plenum at the Grand National Assembly. The bill was unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon meeting, on the authority of the Central Committee of the RCP and of the National Working People's Council, Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Economic and Social Organisation Council read the expose on the bill for the organization and management of the socialist state units. After the report of the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, that examined this bill, general debates started, followed by per article discussions.

The Grand National Assembly unanimously passed the law on the organization and management of the socialist state units.

Next, Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council, read out with the expose of the bill on the approval of the decrees with the power of law issued by the State Council and Maria Groza, vice-chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Commission of the GNA read the report of the commission concerning the bill submitted to debate.

After the per article discussion of each bill, the country's supreme legislative forum unanimously passed the laws for the approval of the decrees with the power of law issued by the State Council.

At the last item on the agenda, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly submitted for approval the proposals of the GNA bureau for the modification of the composition of the GNA standing commissions. Modifications were necessary as some deputies, members of the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly have been recently appointed members of the government or diplomatic representatives, while other seats in the standing commissions became vacant.

The Grand National Assembly adopted unanimously the proposals on the modification of the composition of some standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

The agenda having been completed, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly declared the proceedings of the seventh session of the seventh legislature of the GNA closed.

Ceausescu Presents Achievement Awards

AU062017Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] After the country's supreme legislative forum ended its proceedings this afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania and honorary diplomas at the Grand National Assembly Palace to some county party organizations, county people's councils, economic units and research and design institutes for their special results recorded in 1977 in fulfilling and overfulfilling their tasks and the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development; for first, second and third places in the competition organized among county party organizations, industrial, construction, agricultural, forestry, and transportation units and units for goods circulation, and for their contribution to developing the economy generally.

The awarding of these high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania proves the great appreciation and high esteem which the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have for the devoted activity of workers, peasants and intellectuals in our fatherland for the continuous development and flourishing of Socialist Romania.

During the ceremony, the floor was taken by Comrades Stefan Mocuta, first secretary of the Cluj County Party Committee; Dumitru Petrescu, first vice chairman of the Arges County People's Council; Petru Enache, first secretary of the Neamt County Party Committee; Alexandru (Orzaca), director of the Slatina aluminum plant; Leon Leibovici, director of the Brasov industrial construction unit; Vasile Berbecel, chairman of the Smirna agricultural production cooperative, Ialomita County; and Iancu Dragan, director of the Bucharest Institute for Metallurgical Research, who, on behalf of the working people, expressed thanks for the high distinctions awarded to them.

At the end of the ceremony, in an enthusiastic atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The party secretary general and president of the republic extended warm congratulations to those who were awarded high orders and distinctions and to all working people throughout the country for the results recorded last year. He expressed the conviction that the work collective throughout the country will continue to contribute to implementing the great targets established by the 11th party congress and the national conference to raise Romania onto new peaks of civilization and progress. The speech was followed with special interest and repeatedly marked with applause.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES TRADE NETWORK CONFERENCE 28 JUN

AU031255Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the country-wide trade personnel conference in Bucharest 27-28 June 1978]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, it gives me special pleasure to participate in the proceedings of the countrywide meeting of the socialist trade personnel and to extend to you and to all working people in the trade network warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf, together with best wishes. (loud, prolonged applause)

The meeting which has been taking place during the past 2 days extensively discussed the activity carried out by trade enterprises and trade units to render proper services and to appropriately supply the working people with the things industry, agriculture and our socialist state create in order to meet the needs of all our people. One can state that the discussions stressed the positive results recorded in developing the trade activity, in improving it and, at the same time, they stressed certain shortcomings and drawbacks that must be eliminated in the future.

We can state that the conference proceedings have taken place with good results, that conditions exist for immediate improvement in the entire trade activity, in services and tourism so that the needs of the socialist builders and all our people are met under better conditions. (loud, prolonged applause)

Certainly, the trade level is a decisive factor, but most decisive is the extent to which industry and agriculture insure material goods that must be available to the working people. The achievements recorded in developing our socialist economy are known. Today we produce 40 times more in industry than before World War II, the year with the highest development rate in the economy of the old regime. Our agriculture is also registering almost 3 times more production today. The other economic sectors have also developed, as have science, education and cultural activity. Positive results have been achieved in the 1976-80 5-year plan drawn up by the 11th congress. In the first half of the 5-year plan industry recorded additional production of more than 40 billion lei. Thus conditions were created for fulfilling both the 5-year plan and the additional program drawn up by the national conference by 1980, thus insuring industrial production of at least 100 billion lei in excess of plan provisions.

In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan we recorded in agriculture an annual average output of more than 19 million tons of grain, thus achieving a greater growth rate than in industry in the same period. As things stand so far, one can state that this year we will have a good harvest and this will insure appropriate supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs for the people.

The successes recorded in industry, agriculture and the other economic sectors have created possibilities for a greater increase in the working people's incomes; a fact that has been given concrete shape through the decision to increase remuneration throughout the 5-year plan by 32 percent, compared with the 20 percent initially envisaged.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the high development rate of the national economy has brought about an improvement in the degree of civilization of all our people, has caused radical changes in the social structure and turned towns and villages into strong and continuously flourishing localities. On this basis, we have been able to insure an ever greater amount of consumer goods with each passing year. Worthy of mention is the fact that in 1965 goods sales through socialist trade were 5.2 times higher than in 1950, and in 1978 almost 15 times higher. Of these goods, in 1965 sales of foodstuffs were 6.4 times higher than in 1950 and in 1978 almost 18 times higher; public catering increased 7.5 times compared with 1965 and more than 22 times compared with 1950. Likewise, in 1965 the volume of non-food industrial products sold to the people was 4 times higher than in 1950 and in 1978 more than 12 times higher.

I do not want to refer to the detailed sale of the various kinds of products; it is well known that compared with 1950 we now consume 5 times more meat, 19 times more milk and almost 8 times more oil, 5 times more sugar, more than 7 times more vegetables; we sell 23 times more ready-made clothes and 108 times more furniture. What do these figures prove? They prove that on the basis of a high development rate in our socialist industry, and on the basis of progress recorded in our agriculture, conditions have been created to make available to the people ever greater amounts of agricultural products, foodstuffs and industrial products. Our socialist economy has permitted the implementation of the basic goals of the party's policy, of our socialist society, namely to insure, in a relatively short period, an improvement of the general degree of the material and cultural standard of living of all our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

Were we to compare some of the goods consumed in Romania today we would realize that in the case of many we almost match, and in certain cases even exceed, the level achieved in the most developed countries in the world. Actually, as far as the consumption of calories per capita is concerned, we are among the leading 10 countries in the world. (lively applause) This can be noted best by looking at our fatherland's citizens who--we must admit--are becoming too fat. (animation; applause) At the same time, in the case of certain industrial goods our consumption has reached the world level; as far as footwear is concerned we record almost 4 pairs per capita, this is noted in sales which are becoming difficult. In the case of fabrics and other products, sales are good, but they are not recording the increases of the past; this shows that we have reached a level that largely meets the people's requirements. Certainly, there are still quality problems and problems of fashion, but they are easier to resolve than basic problems--insuring all the products necessary to meet the people's requirements.

I am mentioning all this at your conference because, in the final analysis--as I have already stated--the trade activity shows how society, that is, industry and agriculture, is insuring the necessary consumer products. If this basis of the production process did not exist, the number of trade personnel would not have increased either, we would not have developed the network of stores to such an extent and the trade activity would not have experienced the development rate of today. I believe that we now have the necessary trade spaces to meet our requirements appropriately--certainly on the basis of more intensive activity. A great number of working people are active in the trade network--445,000. This means that we have one person working in the trade network for every 50 inhabitants, including children in creches. [paragraph continues]

This is why I think that we have quite a strong trade network; that we have a good material basis which, if used appropriately, will permit us to sell our goods under better conditions, to insure appropriate and timely supplies for the people under civilized conditions.

One can state that, on the basis of achievements recorded in industry and agriculture, our trade has fulfilled and is fulfilling its role properly in society. Along with the workers, peasants and the other working people, the trade personnel have fulfilled and are continuing to fulfill their tasks and role under ever better conditions in the socialist division of labor, in the process of production and sales. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to express once again the party's and government's particular appreciation for this sector's activity, to extend warmest congratulations to the workers in the trade network for the achievements recorded thus far and to wish them ever greater successes in their future work. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

Dear comrades and friends, we certainly are entitled to be satisfied with the results achieved in all sectors of activity, including trade. However, we must not forget that there are still many problems to be solved. Certainly, the most important thing is to implement the program on developing and modernizing industry and agriculture and the production of material goods, to increase economic efficiency, reduce material expenditures, improve the technical and qualitative level of production and increase labor productivity to a higher rate. We must insure the implementation of the national conference decisions and those of the Central Committee plenum to improve the management of the economy, the organizational framework of our economic system and to accentuate self-management and self-administration, to increase the responsibility of each unit and leadership collective for the results achieved and for the task of increasing economic profitability. The activity of improving leadership and the level of self-management and self-administration in socialist trade is part and parcel of this framework.

I do not want to dwell on the shortcomings in trade now. They have been discussed during the meeting and I hope they will be discussed more throughly after the meeting, with an examination in a more self-critical spirit of what has to be done to solve the problems in this important sector of social life.

The trade activity is a direct continuation of the production process; the working people in trade must appropriately fulfill their tasks and responsibilities so that their products reach the citizens quickly and under good conditions. In this respect there are a few problems of a general nature that I want to draw attention to and indicate what has to be done to eliminate a negative state of things and to improve the work standard in keeping with the citizens' requirements, the 11th congress provisions and those of the national conference.

They are primarily problems pertaining to organizing and systematizing the trade network. On the whole we are not doing badly. However, the structure of trade units is not well defined everywhere on the basis of scientific studies and in keeping with the importance and rate of sales of various products to the citizens. In many places the trade network has developed according to the preferences of one minister or another, or certain comrades working in trade. Stores have been opened where there are not enough customers, while other stores are too crowded. Very often stores change the nature of their business. Let us take Bucharest alone, where there are cases of stores changing the nature of their business 2-3 times within a year; if one calculates how much time is required to do this, one realizes that more than half the time these stores are closed. Not to mention the expenses needed for these changes. It is necessary to rationally locate and decide on the nature of business of all trade units on the basis of a scientific study of the consumer needs in each area. Thus one must take account of the fact that we need more stores selling foodstuffs and industrial products and more public catering establishments. (loud, prolonged applause) [paragraph continues]

Two years ago a program of measures was worked out to make a more developed and diversified network of public catering establishments available to the people and to insure the direct sale of milk products and other foodstuffs. Some comrades, it seems, thought it was enough to state at the conference that they have not fulfilled their tasks. What I want in this respect is for appropriate measures to be adopted by the end of this year, in keeping with the program worked out by the party Central Committee. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is also necessary to concern ourselves with more rational consumption, determined scientifically, both in the case of agricultural products and foodstuffs and in the case of industrial products. We must understand that the trade activity is called upon to insure supplies and meet the people's requirements for consumer goods in keeping with physiological requirements so that man has the means available for a civilized life. This requires us to take into consideration our people's characteristics and peculiarities, the traditions of our country, and what is being produced in our country by guiding the consumption according to the possibilities of the Romanian economy. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to ignore these realities and to underrate Romanian products, pushing consumers to imported products. Furthermore, our radio, television and press advertising sometimes leads to waste, to indiscriminate consumption instead of rationally guiding and orienting consumption. When I refer to rational consumption, scientifically determined consumption, I have in mind the need to meet the working people's requirements, in keeping with their efforts and with the work they perform, but excluding waste and struggling against consumption for the sake of it. You know very well that the so-called capitalist consumption society has demonstrated that it was not based on rational judgment and the squandering that resulted has had serious economic consequences for the respective countries. This is why it is necessary for the leadership bodies and the trade personnel to proceed from rational requirements and from the fact that sales are a continuation of the material production process and that they are closely linked with industry and agriculture and with the other sectors. Trade must insure an appropriate supply of goods in keeping with a rational economic policy for consumer goods by combating waste in any field. (lively applause)

It is necessary for us to develop public catering services even more, including the ones that sell milk products directly. Romanian cuisine is known for its variety. Despite this, our restaurants--despite the measures that have been taken in the past 2 years--offer a poor variety of dishes. It is certainly the respective people's fault and that of the unit's leadership, but the county trade directorates and the minister are also to blame. They must promote a firm policy of guiding and orienting the units toward a variety of food supplies.

We have a program for improving sales of semiprepared and precooked products. This program, it is true, depends to a great extent on the food industry, but part of it--and not a small part--depends on the Ministry of Domestic Trade. In this respect, too, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. It is necessary to take measures to insure that the program which has been worked out is implemented completely in the next 2 1/2 years.

There are programs for all sectors of trade activity; I do not want to quote them one by one. We also have programs for services where there are also lags. The programs envisage precise tasks and duties for the national industry, for local industry, for artisan cooperatives, cooperatives of consumer goods and for agricultural production cooperatives. Each unit has clear tasks but, despite this, requirements are not being met appropriately and in keeping with the program provisions. It is necessary to take firm action so that both the national industry and the local one, as well as cooperative units are able to fulfill their tasks and insure that the working people's requirements are met. Many items, I am referring to household items, must be produced at a local level by cooperative units and by the units subordinated to the people's councils. [paragraph continues]

This is all the more the case in the field of services, where these units play a special role. All necessary measures must be taken to implement the targets envisaged. The 1979 state plan and that for 1980 that is being finalized at this time insure the material conditions for implementing the programs I have referred to.

There are also other problems to which trade, both the ministry and the units in towns and communes, must pay greater attention. Thus, we have a great many workers in trade who are active in administrative and bureaucratic positions. However, a properly organized activity, an increased labor productivity and economic efficiency presuppose the transfer of more personnel to activity in trade units and the reduction of the number of those who are doing paperwork. In agriculture, for instance, we have decided that, beginning with the enterprise directors and the cooperative chairmen, all cadres should work directly in production. Especially during peak periods, the leadership and administrative cadres must work on tractors, on combines and on agricultural machines. In trade, too, during peak periods all workers, beginning with the director, must sell products. (lively applause) In better organizing the activity in units and the personnel's division of labor, let us transfer the workers, beginning with the leadership cadres, to the direct work of conscientiously meeting the consumers' requirements in a civilized manner!

We have certain trade units working at a loss. Is such a thing acceptable? Why should we keep such a unit? I believe that shortcomings are to be blamed on the organizational framework, on how these units are led. Let us eliminate this situation radically in 3 months' time. We cannot permit any unit not to carry out a profitable activity. (loud applause) This is, in fact, a matter concerning self-management and self-administration. We cannot take money from the state budget and pay restaurant and store directors and trade personnel who perform no work. As a matter of fact, we must consider introducing the principle of the overall contract system, especially in small units. We now have the contract system based on basic percentage [acordul in procente de baza]. However, I believe that certain smaller units must be in charge of the personnel who, headed by the person in charge, will insure--on the basis of products received at state prices--that a certain profit is paid to the state. The profit should be established in accordance with money cashed, while being sure to observe set prices. (loud applause)

Recently the National Tourist Office [ONT] comrades forwarded a proposal to the effect that certain mountain huts should be used by certain institutions and people because they are not profitable. I think that it would be much better to pass them to certain managers, on the basis of the overall contract system, who shall insure that they operate properly and thus insure profits. (loud applause) No socialist principle is thus violated; on the contrary, this is an assertion of the principle of remuneration according to work performed. This is valid in other sectors, too, and we must expand this to an ever greater extent. We must think of forms of organization that will increase people's incentive, that will insure for each person an income in keeping with the work he has performed. Thus it will no longer happen that people come to eat at a restaurant only to find it closed with a note that its personnel are taking a rest or are on holiday. Trade cannot be done this way! (loud applause)

We are certainly for a work schedule; however, we must take into account the specific nature of each unit. In trade the program must be organized according to the consumers' requirements. (loud applause)

I have referred to all this because it is actually necessary for us to introduce greater order, greater discipline and responsibility into our socialist trade, thus adjusting it to the people's requirements. This is all the more so since we have begun a reduced work week. We must create conditions so that the working people are able to buy all they need throughout the week. [paragraph continues]

Certainly, the people who are working in the trade network must, in turn, organize their work schedule in such a way that they have their free time like all working people.

These are some general problems I wanted to discuss today. We must rapidly eliminate the shortcomings I have mentioned by working out measures so that the activity in all trade sectors, in services and tourism takes place under better conditions. Thus, the county trade directorates and the trade enterprises must do more to improve their activity. For instance, we must substantially reduce storage time. Apart from the economic aspect, this also poses problems regarding the quality of goods. Any storage, even for a short time, causes products to depreciate. We must insure direct supplies from production to stores. There should be as few intermediary units as possible. We must take measures to insure that products--I am not just referring to foodstuffs, but also to industrial products--are not left in storage to depreciate and lose quality. Normally, when one season ends--I am referring especially to clothing--there should be nothing left in stock for the next season. It is necessary to both study the requirements and organize the production process to completely meet these requirements. The production capacities we have available today permit us to achieve this target. But let us not have more supplies than we need; let us not keep stocks from one year to another. This is an essential problem facing our county organizations, our wholesale trade enterprises. (loud applause) The Ministry of Trade [as published] must also be more active and more receptive in finding good, efficient solutions to trade problems.

Trade activity in localities where consumer cooperatives render services must be the concern of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which is responsible for the centralized management of all goods sales in our country. Regardless of whose administration one unit or another may be under, responsibility for the whole of each county rests with the trade directorate, and that for the entire country with the Ministry of Domestic Trade. There is no excuse for shortcomings in the trade activity in a locality served by cooperative units, because responsibility for the supplies for the entire county rests with the county trade directorate, and that for the supply for all counties is incumbent upon the Ministry of Domestic Trade. (applause) Certainly, I do not want the comrades from the cooperative units to draw the conclusion that they can sleep quietly. (animation, applause) I hope that through a more energetic activity on the part of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the county trade directorates cooperative units will become more active. This is how I understand the responsibility of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. (lively applause)

We have a great many communists in trade and we have strong party organizations, we also have youth organizations; practically all working people in trade are trade union members. The party organizations, the youth organizations and the trade unions must take more determined action to improve trade activity. The party organizations must fulfill their role of uniting all working people in trade under better conditions, must fulfill their role of strengthening discipline and order so that their activity is in keeping with the party's and state's requirements and with those of all our fatherland's citizens. (loud applause) The county, town, municipal and communal party committees are directly responsible for how work in this sector is being carried out. It is necessary for all party organizations, beginning with county committees, to pay greater attention to trade activity because this is a very important aspect of insuring a better material and cultural living standard for the working people and proper supplies for all our fatherland's citizens. (loud applause)

Despite the fact that we must make efforts to insure a balanced foreign trade, we have made the decision--which we are applying and which we will apply with all our determination--that the agricultural products and foodstuffs for the people envisaged in the plan should be delivered in their entirety. [paragraph continues]

Only after the people's requirements are met and there is still a certain amount of products available should we export them. Proceeding from this measure, which we are applying firmly, we must do all we can so that the people who are active in the food industry and in trade fulfill their tasks under the most favorable conditions. (loud applause)

These are, dear comrades and friends, a few problems I wanted to discuss in connection with domestic trade activity and with the measures needed to improve services and the other fields linked with meeting the masses' requirements for consumer goods. We have everything necessary available to eliminate shortcomings and to improve trade activity. I am fully convinced that the working people in trade--from top to bottom--headed by the party organizations, will do all they can to fulfill the tasks they are responsible for. (loud, prolonged applause) Acting in this spirit, the working people in trade and services will make a most important contribution to implementing the 11th congress decisions and those of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and creating conditions for our country's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause) The proper progress of the trade activity and services, in conformity with the program formulated by the party, insures the development of the country's economic and social force, demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system and is a contribution to increasing the prestige and authority of socialism throughout the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is understandable that the results we record in the development of the economy, in improving the people's material and cultural living standard and in applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity insure Socialist Romania's increased authority at an international level. This permits us to demonstrate that socialism is able to better and more rapidly resolve the complex problems of economic development, of meeting the masses' requirements and of improving the material and cultural living standard of all working people. This is a significant contribution to the cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world. (lively applause) This also demonstrates, especially for the developing countries, that only when a people becomes master of its national riches, of its destiny, can it freely build its own future, can it insure well-being, happiness, independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the last analysis, the solution, under favorable conditions, of the problem of supplies and services for the working people is a contribution to successfully carrying out our country's international activity, to the policy of friendship and cooperation with all states and of establishing a new international economic order; it is a contribution to disarmament and to building a better and more just world on our planet. (loud, prolonged applause)

I have referred to all this because each worker in our socialist trade must understand that his activity is not separate from what is being generally achieved by our people, both at home and at an international level. On the contrary, the activity of each one is part and parcel of the general division of labor for the proper progress of socialist construction, it is part and parcel of the policy of improving the people's well-being, of strengthening national independence and of promoting the cause of peace and cooperation in the world practised by Socialist Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion I would like to once again express the conviction that the working people in trade and the catering services will do all they can to improve their activity so that they can fulfill their important role in our society under favorable conditions and so that, together with the other classes and social categories, they will make an ever more important contribution to the general development of our fatherland. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

With this conviction, with the desire and confidence that the working people will directly profit from the results of this conference, I wish you success in your future activity. I wish success to all workers in trade and catering, much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" There is a general standing ovation, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, for the RCP, its Central Committee and party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU062023Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Australian parliamentary delegation led by Bourchier, representative of the government for parliamentary affairs, that is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Expressing special gratitude for being received, the delegation leader extended best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to Comrade Elena Ceausescu and to the Romanian Government and people on behalf of the Australian Parliament. At the same time, the delegation leader expressed satisfaction with the visit he is paying to our country and highly appreciated the important achievements recorded by the Romanian people in Romania's socioeconomic development under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn conveyed warm greetings to the Australian Parliament and Government, as well as wishes for prosperity and progress to the Australian people. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed the progress recorded in developing Romanian-Australian bilateral relations which are experiencing a favorable evolution at various levels, including the parliamentary forums.

In this context the two sides stressed their common interest in better capitalizing on existing possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The sides stressed the importance of contacts between Romanian and Australian parliamentarians in strengthening Romanian-Australian relations and pointed out that the development of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Australia is in keeping with the interests of the two states and peoples and serves the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The exchange of views on certain current aspects of the international situation stressed the possibility of intensifying Romanian-Australian cooperation in positively resolving the problems facing mankind, and in eliminating the sources of tension and strain in order to resolve the differences between states by political means and promote interstate relations based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs. The sides noted that peace and cooperation among nations requires a constructive approach to the major world problems, to the elimination of underdevelopment, the achievement of disarmament, and new economic and political world relations that will insure each nation's right to free and independent development on the path of progress.

STATUS OF MACHINEBUILDING INDUSTRY REPORTED

AU071026Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0957 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1978--After two years and a half of this five-year plan period, the machine building industry of Romania has given in excess of plan provisions an output worth some 12 thousand million lei.

In the first half of 1978, an average rate of 13 percent was registered in the industrial output of machine building units, while labour productivity registered an average rate of 8.9 percent.

Envisaged for 1979 when the main pointer will be net output--contingent upon the results in economic activity are estimated already in the second half of this year--is its increase by 21 percent compared with 1978. Important growth will be registered in the electrical engineering industry, fine mechanics, machine-tools, in the output of oil-field equipment.

Underlying the pointers of efficiency is labour productivity which is to rise in 1979, in the whole machine-building industry of Romania, by 11 percent compared with 1978. The output growth envisaged to be registered on the basis of an increased labour productivity will be of 83 percent on the average.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED, NO DAMAGE REPORTED

AU042017Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1978--The Centre of Earth Physics and Seismology of Bucharest announces that on July 4, 1978, at 17 hours 17 minutes and 12 seconds, an earthquake occurred with the epicentre in the Vrancea region, with a magnitude of 4.2 degrees on the Richter scale and at a depth of 110 km. The intensity in the epicentre zone was of three degrees on the Mercali scale.

The earthquake was not felt in Bucharest. No material damages occurred.

JAPANESE EMPEROR RECEIVES AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU061425Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The emperor of Japan, Hirohito, received the new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Tokyo, Radu Ion Bogdan, who presented his credentials.

On this occasion, the Romanian envoy extended a cordial message to Emperor Hirohito on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, as well as best wishes for health and personal happiness.

Expressing thanks, the emperor of Japan in turn conveyed most cordial greetings and wishes for health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for new successes to the Romanian people.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

AU051424Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Taieb Sahbani, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to Bucharest, in connection with the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Visits Rogatica

LD061006Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rogatica--A long-felt wish of young people, working people and citizens of Rogatica and the whole area beneath Mount Romanija has today been fulfilled. Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, the man and friend at whose summons 200 persons from this area went forth into the struggle for the country's liberation in 1941, has once more come to their town.

Arriving in Rogatica with President Tito were Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Rato Dugonjic and other high-ranking persons of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the federation.

After a cordial and warm welcome Comrade Tito, president of the republic, made a short stop at the Hotel Park for talks with representatives of the sociopolitical life of the municipality, who acquainted him with the present development of and further plans for Rogatica.

Visits Romanija Planina

LD062330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sokolac--In beautiful sunny weather President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived at the famous and legendary Romanija Planina at 1030 today.

More than 10,000 working people and citizens of this area came to Romanija Planina to welcome and greet their dearest guest.

The president of the republic was accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Rato Dugonjic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Josip Vrhovec and Milanko Renovica. He was greeted and welcomed by Jovan Beatovic, president of the Sokolac municipal assembly, Slavisa Vukovic, secretary of the Sokolac League of Communists Municipal Committee, and Nail Krluc, president of the municipal conference of the Sokolac Socialist Alliance.

Arrival in Sarajevo

LD061344Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, arrived in Sarajevo today a little after 1100. About 200,000 inhabitants of Sarajevo warmly welcomed our dearest fellow citizen. Ante Sucic, president of the Sarajevo Assembly, welcomed Comrade Tito before the Europa Hotel.

Arriving in Sarajevo with President Tito were Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Rato Dugonjic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Josip Vrhovec, Milanko Renovica, Mato Andric and other officials.

Arrives in Split

LD061525Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today arrived in a special aircraft in Split.

At Kasteli Airport President Tito was met and warmly welcomed by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Milka Planic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Cou[illegible]l of the Croatian Assembly; Vjekoslav Vikjak, president of the assembly of the Split [illegible]icipality; Branko Toilic, president of the municipal conference of the League of Communists; Mate Andrijasevic, president of the conference of the League of Communists of the community of Dalmation municipalities; Admiral Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district; Ante Skateretiko, president of the Executive Council of the municipal assembly; and Kruno Bartulica, secretary of the municipal committee of the League of Communists. Mia Krstulovic, pupil at Zlata Segvic primary school, and Niksa Roglic, pupil at Sime Krstulovic primary school, then presented President Tito with a bouquet of fresh flowers. The column of vehicles, greeted by a multitude of citizens, then left for the Balmacija villa in Mej, the most beautiful part of Split, where President Tito is staying.

SERBIAN PAPER REPORTS ON LCY INTERNATIONAL POLICY

AU0620500Y Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1005 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

["LCY and International Policy"--TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade--Following a long, consistent and confident course, the Yugoslav communists have reached their desired goal. However, the struggle has by no means ended as a result. For more than three decades the Yugoslav Communist Party, that is, later the LCY, has followed its independent road chosen in conformity with the conditions in its own country, a road that is in accord with the needs of its own people, realizing its responsibility before this people and the workers class which it heads and the trust which it enjoys, states the newspaper OMLADINSKE NOVINE, organ of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Serbia.

Despite all the recommendations, all the pressures and threats to which they have been subjected, the Yugoslav communists refused to retreat, OMLADINSKE NOVINE continues. Enjoying the support of all the working people and all citizens of their country, they have been successful in winning a full recognition for their course.

It was precisely during the period between the 10th and the 11th LCY Congresses that the conference of European communist and workers parties confirmed what had been disputed from the time of Stalin to the present, that is, that the Yugoslavs have been right, that they have followed the right road, the newspaper says.

The method of cooperation and of establishing mutual relations, that the Yugoslav Communist Party and, subsequently, the LCY, had advocated for decades, has now become a generally accepted method in the international workers movement. The final document of the Berlin conference states that each individual party autonomously chooses its road to socialism, that each individual party is independent, that it establishes its relations with other parties on the basis of equality, noninterference and voluntary international solidarity, that it cannot be led from any kind of "a center" and that it is responsible only before its own people and its own workers class, the newspaper OMLADINSKE NOVINE points out.

The Yugoslavs are not alone in this position, as they were at one time. The largest number of communist and workers parties in the world has adopted these views as their own.

Even those who had opposed these arguments and, even more, these actions more than anything else and had for a long time strived to suppress them, considering their own doctrine as the only doctrine and their road as the universal road, were compelled to sign the final document in Berlin, the newspaper OMIANDINSKE NOVINE stresses.

At the 11th LCY Congress in Belgrade, the newspaper continues, the Yugoslav communists for many reasons reached the conclusion that those positions which, for a long time had been theirs alone, had now become general. However, any self-complacency could be fatal. The forces that would like once again to insure for themselves the position of "the leading country" and impose their own dogma on other, smaller parties continue to exist within the international workers movement. This means that the struggle must not end but must rather continue and pave the road to the new ideas and possibilities placed before the forces of progress and socialism by the contemporary world and the new conditions of life and work, the newspaper OMIADINSKE NOVINE says.

Satisfied with what they have achieved, the Yugoslav communists have assumed new tasks in the struggle for new frontiers and for the development of socialism as a world process as well as for a definitive establishment of new, more contemporary, more just and useful and acceptable relations and cooperation in the international workers movement.

Yet another backbone of the Yugoslav international policy, the nonalinement in relation to the blocs, also was not forgotten at the highest forum of the LCY. Just as was the case with the acitivity within the international workers movement, there were many reasons for self-complacency as well as for concern also in this connection, the newspaper continues.

The indisputable successes achieved by the nonalinement movement from the day of its founding in 1961 to the present have entitled the Yugoslav communists to conclude that in the meantime the nonalined countries have become one of the most important factors on the international scene and have made a great contribution to the relaxation of tension in the world and the acceptance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference and peaceful coexistence in the international relations, the newspaper OMIANDINSKE NOVINE writes.

Naturally, the attempts by the big powers to split the world into two blocs have thereby been prevented to a considerable extent; however, the powerful states have not quite renounced this aim. On the contrary, it was precisely during the period of its greatest advance and growth that the movement of nonalined countries was subjected to the strongest pressures and to attempts to split it from within. An aspiration to draw the nonalined countries to one's own side or to undermine their internal unity is more than obvious in all this, the newspaper warns.

For this reason the Yugoslav communists have assumed the task of consistently struggling for the further development of the movement of nonalined countries, for the preservation of its antibloc character, the preservation of its aims and for the same resistance against the actions from the positions of the blocs of both big powers because, as the 11th LCY Congress formulated it, none of the military-political alliances can be "a natural friend" of nonalined countries just as none of them should be immediately rejected as an enemy. The struggle must be waged for peace and equality in the world, for the free development of every individual country and people, for noninterference and for a respectful attitude toward the independence and sovereignty of every individual country; and at the same time, both imperialism and hegemony equally represent opponents in this struggle, the newspaper OMIANDINSKE NOVINE states.

It was also emphasized at the congress that, despite everything, the task of the Yugoslav communists in this activity are supported by all Yugoslav working people and all citizens and this is more than essential for the ideological-political unity of the LCY as well as for the stability of the entire SRFY, the newspaper OMLANDINSKE NOVINE concludes.

SUNDIC VIEWS SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS, CARTER'S OPTIMISM

LD062156Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] We are devoting our topical theme to international political relations. The possibility exists of a positive about-turn in Soviet-U.S. relations following Carter's interview with TIME, in which he said that relations between the two countries are stable and that a possibility exists of a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. Milika Sundic comments:

In his interview with TIME the other day, U.S. President Carter stated that talks on the second stage of nuclear arms limitation are progressing and that relations between the United States and the USSR are stable. Such a statement by the head of the White House was unexpected at this time, especially when one considers the fact that relations between the two superpowers are now worse than they have ever been since the cold war. Carter even hinted at the possibility of an early meeting with Brezhnev. In his assessment, this would be useful and constructive, as he said, in view of the fact that SALT-II would soon be signed.

A familiar statement was also made, a little more than a month ago, by the head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation, together with the prediction that an agreement on SALT II is also being prepared, but it turned out that, at least judging from the Carter-Gromyko meeting in Washington, such a prediction had been premature.

Admittedly, perhaps the development of the situation in Africa influenced the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic nuclear arms limitation, just as it is possible that the United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament, which ended at the same time, effected an improvement in the climate of relations between the two superpowers. However, in contradiction to Carter, Toon, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, speaking to viewers of Soviet television on the eve of the U.S. national holiday of 4 July, in no way referred either to the possibility of an early signing of SALT II or to a meeting between Carter and Brezhnev. On the contrary, Toon said that the two sides have a long way to go before concluding the treaty. It is difficult to believe that the U.S. ambassador in Moscow is not in touch with his government's policy and it is even more difficult to think that President Carter spoke in just such terms of an early signing of SALT II and a meeting with Brezhnev, or alternatively that he did not have good reasons for doing so.

Above all, the slowdown of Soviet-U.S. talks on SALT II did not occur only because the United States was afraid, or is now afraid, that acceptance of Soviet proposals for the treaty will disturb the existing balance of nuclear power. For the present, at least, there is no danger that the United States would be in a subordinate position. What the United States wanted and probably still wants is, along with the signing of SALT II, to gain certain political concessions, for example, Soviet-Cuban disengagement in Africa, or the insistence on greater Soviet understanding for the U.S. mediating mission in the Middle East.

Naturally there are other reasons--military, political and ideological--which have a negative influence on Soviet-U.S. relations. In the same way, after all, there is also a joint interest that the periodic crises in those relations, such as the present one, should not exceed a dangerous level.

Carter's TIME interview may mean, among other things, that the United States has judged that excessive postponement of signing the treaty on strategic nuclear arms limitation and an insistence on unrealistic concessions could be just as bad for themselves as for the Soviet Union, without even taking account of the differing economic potentials which render the arms race unequal, since the United States has a significant advantage in this respect. Consequently, even if Carter's assessment of Soviet-U.S. relations is full of unexpected optimism, at least judging by what is known about those relations it would seem that it is not stated without reason and could play a very positive role in overcoming the abyss which currently divides the two big powers.

STORMS DEVASTATE WHEAT CROPS IN SERBIA

AU061648Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Jovan Ilic report]

[Summary] "We continue our news of the day program with a report from the republican staff for supervision of work in Serbia's agriculture. Storms have taken a heavy toll on wheat fields. Jovan Ilic reports more extensively:

"The recent storms have devastated the fields of many village areas in Serbia. All estimates so far that this year the harvest of 488,000 hectares of crops would produce an excellent yield have now come to nothing. Tens of thousands of hectares of wheat have been completely or partly destroyed and the harvest yield will be considerably reduced in many fields. Hence we have now the latest estimates that the average yields will be between 28 and 29 metric quintals per hectare. This is a lower yield than last year, regardless of the fact that considerably larger acreages of wheat were sown last fall."

The wheat harvest has now started in Negotin and Leskovac regions. It is expected that the harvest will begin in other regions as soon as the fields are dry or at the latest by the middle of next week. However, "the existing circumstances require the greatest possible organization of all participants in the harvest in Serbia this year to insure that every grain of wheat is gathered and placed in storage." The communal and regional staffs for harvest must play an important role in insuring such an organization.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD061210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking--In the People's Palace today Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, received Mirko Ostojic, newly appointed ambassador in the PRC, who presented his credentials.

Present at this ceremonial occasion were Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs, and officials of the ministry, and the diplomatic staff of the Yugoslav Embassy in Peking.

In a friendly conversation Vice Chairman Ulanfu expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and China, which has followed in particular from the visit paid to the PRC last year by President Tito.

He also stressed that the exchange of delegations from various spheres is achieving good results and that effective mutual knowledge of attainments and experience have been achieved which offered good bases for the further development of cooperation in the economic, cultural and political sectors and in other spheres.

Referring to the recent 11th LCY Congress, Vice Chairman Ulanfu stressed that this gathering of Yugoslav communists was widely publicized in the PRC. The very fact that this congress consolidates the stability and continuity of development of the SFRY, he said, has special significance for the further development of relations between the two countries. He also stressed that the results of the congress have a quite definite influence on the further strengthening of the unity and capacity for action of the nonalined movement.

Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, conveyed greetings to President Tito from Premier Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and from Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and on his own behalf.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

LD282014Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1831 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 28, (TANJUG)--Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic are developing successfully, states the protocol signed at the 15th session of the two countries' mixed committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The protocol was signed today by Imer Pulja, Federal Executive Council member and co-chairman of the mixed committee and Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the council of ministers of the German Democratic Republic and co-chairman of the mixed committee.

DUSAN POPOVIC ELECTED VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDENT

LD051236Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--At the session today of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, was elected new president of the provincial conference.

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